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BOLIVIA OUTLINES CONDITIONS, POLICY AND FUTURE PLANS

**De Facto Government Submits
Report to State Department—
Recognition Is Not Requested
But Desire for It Is Implied**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a memorandum presented to the State Department, the Bolivian government, acting on behalf of the de facto government, has submitted an outline of existing conditions in the South American Republic, and the plans and policies of the régime recently established by a coup d'état at La Paz.

The outline of the situation is by way of a defense of revolution and declares that the new government of Bolivia, "supported by the people and the army, has been able to continue the normal conditions of the country, its policy being long since characterized by its peaceful procedure, progressive endeavor and orderly activities." The statement is, in fact, a bid for recognition by the United States which, it was expected, will be slow of coming because of the ill-disguised disapproval here of the revolutionary coup d'état as a road to power.

While actual recognition of the new régime is not requested of the American Government, nevertheless, the memorandum constitutes a step in that direction and is a notice to this government that such recognition would be welcomed. The memorandum states that usual business activities have been resumed, that tranquility prevails and that the public administration has fully returned to normal. It describes the manner in which the Board of Government is now directing the affairs of the country and says that "according to official reports, no resistance has been offered in any part of the Bolivian territory; neither are there any troops, private individuals or groups of civilians, attempting to oppose the new government by means of armed force."

Elections Plans Made

"Election rules and regulations are being drafted by the Board of Government, and as soon as these are approved general elections of deputies and senators will be called; and these members of the National Assembly shall act the first year in the capacity of conventional representatives and the remaining three years as regular legislators."

"In order to offer the citizens all guarantees and in order to permit an efficient popular control of public affairs," says the statement, "the government has issued a decree repealing the last press law of Bolivia, which curtailed the freedom of speech and cancelled the traditional jury system for slanderous statements of press and libel."

"Finally, and in behalf of the continuation of the administration of public affairs, the new government has decided that the present public officials shall continue in the discharge of their respective duties."

The memorandum adds: "The new government, which is not a one-man government, as is often the case under similar circumstances, is composed of a board consisting of the following members:

Board of Government

"Messrs. José M. Escallier, leader of the Republican Party, a former candidate for the presidency of the Republic and a former Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic; Bautista Saavedra, former attorney of Bolivia in the boundary question, which was submitted to the arbitration of the Argentine Republic, Minister of Instruction and Justice and former Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru; José M. Ramírez, former parliamentary leader, and Florian Zambrana, former congressman and well known financier."

"In order to systematize its political and administrative action, the board of government has entrusted the Department of Foreign Relations, Industry, and Public Works, to Dr. Escallier; the Department of the Interior, Justice and Instruction to Dr. Saavedra; Minister of War and Colonization, to Dr. Ramírez, having likewise entrusted the Treasury to Señor Zambrana. Dr. Felipe Guzmán, who formerly was commissioned to make a thorough study of educational institutions in Europe, and who, during the administration of the Liberal Party, was president of the University of Oruro, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations of the new government."

"The Board of Government is at present engaged, in drafting electoral rules and regulations adapted to democratic needs and usages, which will be an efficient guarantee of the proper exercise of electoral rights, inasmuch as past experiences have shown that the old rules and regulations contained many defects to the extent even of forfeiting the principles of popular suffrage. As soon as the electoral rules and regulations shall be approved, the board of government has decided to call a general election of deputies and senators and those elected by the free ballot of the people shall act the first of the year in the capacity of conventional representatives and the remaining three years as regular legislators."

ONTARIO POSTPONES LIQUOR REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The date of the referendum on the importation of liquor into the Province of Ontario has been postponed from October 25 to April 18. This has been decided upon by the Cabinet. This action follows representations to the effect that the voters' lists available for the former date would not permit of a thoroughly representative vote. The lists will be revised.

PARTIES WORK FOR SUFFRAGE HONOR

**Democrats Ask Assurances From
Members of the Tennessee
Legislature—State Republican
Chairman Makes Pledge**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Both political parties are maneuvering to get whatever advantage there may be in putting suffrage on the statute books. It has been strongly suspected by the suffrage leaders that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans were keen on having women all over the country vote for President this year, but, nevertheless, if the nineteenth amendment is to be ratified by 36 states, each party is avid for the credit of having brought it about. The women are ready to cry "A plague on both your houses," so shilly-shallying have been the methods of both parties, but they want the vote and are willing to get help from any source.

Democratic Appeal

George White, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, sent the following telegram to the members of the Tennessee Legislature on Saturday:

"The Governor of your State has signified his intention of calling your Legislature in the near future into extraordinary session for the purpose of acting on the suffrage amendment. Governor Cox will make his speech of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for President on August 7. It would be most pleasing to Governor Cox and Democrats throughout the nation if on August 7, when we begin the drive in the coming campaign that will break the Republican line in the November elections, we had assurances from a majority of the Tennessee Legislature of their intention in the forthcoming special session to make Tennessee the 36th state to ratify the suffrage amendment, thus insuring the enfranchisement of the women of America. As the new chairman of the Democratic National Committee, I invite your cooperation in this great progressive movement, and shall greatly appreciate a favorable response by wire."

Republican Statement

To offset this appeal from Democratic headquarters, Hal H. Clements, Republican state chairman of Tennessee, gave out the following statement:

"The Republicans of the state and nation have always been foremost in the fight for suffrage, and I therefore feel safe in pledging every Republican member of the Senate and House in Tennessee for the immediate ratification of suffrage. I shall do everything in my power to insure among Republicans a favorable and unanimous vote."

The August issue of the Suffragist says editorially:

"Tennessee offers the first opportunity to the two parties to prove the sincerity of their stand in favor of suffrage. A strong vote for suffrage in Tennessee is the one opportunity which the Republicans possess to redeem their record of obstruction in Vermont and Connecticut and prevent the Democrats from winning the full credit for giving the thirty-sixth state and enfranchising women in time for the 1920 elections. Under the favorable situation for ratification presented in Tennessee, the defeat of the amendment would be deliberate or due to sheer carelessness on the part of the political parties."

Suffragists' Summary

"The presidential candidates of both the Democratic and Republican parties have announced themselves for ratification. The present governor of Tennessee, who called the session, and all candidates in the coming gubernatorial election favor the amendment. The state chairmen and the national committeemen of both parties in Tennessee have endorsed it. The state conventions of both parties have endorsed it. The congressional delegation from Tennessee, except for two members, strongly supports the amendment. The legislature displayed its friendliness to suffrage last year by passing the presidential suffrage bill. "With presidential suffrage already in force in the state, local problems cannot be additionally complicated by the amendment. If Tennessee fails to ratify, it will not be because Tennessee is not in favor of women voting, but because the national political parties are determined to keep women out of the elections next November."

PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE

**Lithuanian Government Complains
of Continued Occupation of
Territory by the Bolsheviks—
Soviets Advance Continues**

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative Lithuanian quarters that the Soviet reply to the Lithuanian Government's note of protest regarding the continued occupation of South-east Lithuanian territory, towns and railways, is inconclusive and unsatisfactory. The only definite statement that can be found in it, among many ambiguous phrases, is that a mixed commission will be formed at some undetermined date to inquire into the statements made by the Lithuanian Government.

The line now occupied by Lithuanian troops, The Christian Science Monitor's informant stated, is Suvalki, Druskininkai, Orany (town only) Novo Troki, Svientsiany, thence, by a new boundary line, to the river Dvina at Dryia. The reply from the British Government to the note sent by the Lithuanian Government remonstrating against this violation of the peace treaty states in effect that, should the Soviet Government not accept the reasonable terms of an armistice offered by Poland, then the Allies will give every assistance possible to both Lithuania and Poland. The following telegram has been received in London by the Lithuanian legation:

Revolutionaries Busy

"The situation at Vilna is very alarming and becoming worse and worse. The revolutionary tribunal is busy dealing out extreme sentences and the number of arrests increases daily. Many prominent citizens have been seized, among them Count Tyekiewicz and the editor of the 'Echovity.' All newspapers except those issued by the Bolsheviks have been suspended. All persons that have appealed to the Lithuanian military authorities for help have also been arrested."

The city is being pillaged by means of so-called requisitions, goods being seized without payment, and, in many cases, without acknowledgment. The Bolshevik army command has declared that Vilna and the district must have a Soviet administration and a beginning has been made with the nationalization of commerce; nearly all shops are being closed and sealed up.

Revolt Aimed At

"The Bolsheviks have imported from Russia so-called Lithuanian Bolsheviks and have organized them into a local organization and this institution, with Mr. Kapsukas at its head, demands the reconsideration of the peace treaty with the object of incorporating the occupied territory with Soviet Russia. They are flooding the country with Red propaganda literature and aim at organizing a revolt in Lithuania in favor of the Soviet system. The protests of the Lithuanian Government have so far been without result and the situation is becoming extremely grave. The Bolsheviks demand locomotives and cars for the Grodno railway and threaten to shoot Count Tyekiewicz if the demand is refused."

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is also informed that the Red army has turned the left flank of the Polish army and captured the towns of Sviatly and Augustov, thereby establishing uninterrupted communication with East Prussia. From German sources it is stated that 40 officers and 2000 men of the Polish army, cut off by the advance of Red troops, have crossed the German frontier near Frosken and have been disarmed. They will be housed in a military camp and later taken by ship to central Germany.

Germany Interns Polish Soldiers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—By ordering the prompt internment of several thousands of Polish soldiers who fled across the East Prussian frontier last evening, the German Government has given convincing proof that it intends to put into force its recently made declaration of neutrality. Its action will most assuredly be approved unanimously by the press and the public. The Poles only escaped in time, for shortly after their disarmament and internment, Russian cavalry in hot pursuit arrived at the frontier, but made no attempt to cross into Germany.

Before retiring southwards in the Warsaw direction, the Russian cavalry commander told the frontier officials that the Polish northern army had been completely destroyed during the past few days and that thousands of prisoners had been captured. According to dispatches from Polish sources, published here tonight, negotiations for an armistice are proceeding with some difficulty. The Russians are represented as putting forward extremely severe terms.

In spite of detailed press statements that German Communists have perfected plans for a great rising here, public opinion is calm and workers show no disposition to adopt extreme action.

COAL AGREEMENT IS RATIFIED BY FRANCE

**Acceptance of Arrangement for
Credits to Germany in Return
for Coal Delivery Considered
Triumph for French Premier**

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Some criticisms of England were heard in the final meetings in connection with the passing by the French Senate of the accords of Spa and Boulogne relative to German coal deliveries and French credits of 200,000,000 francs monthly to Germany. There was no attack on Mr. Millerand such as took place in the Chamber of Deputies, but the bargain was just as deeply deplored and was more clearly declared to be due to British pressure. One senator, accusing Mr. Lloyd George of being responsible for the concessions to Germany, asked if the wave of idealism was now ending in mere commercialism.

Gaston Doumergue, former Premier, insisted on the need of the alliance, but added that difficulties were being created, not in quarters where this might be expected, but by those who should be animated by a sentiment of justice. In voting for the arrangement for credits to Germany in return for delivery of coal, he was not expressing satisfaction, but was manifesting a last hope in the Allies.

An Important Vote

The vote of the French Chamber practically decided that Mr. Millerand should remain in power. The decision was a momentous one, though there was a general expectation that Mr. Millerand would obtain a majority.

The opposition had become formidable in these last few days to the government policy, but it was recognized that it would be a serious step to overthrow the government on the eve of the vacation and leave the coal question, of such importance to France, in suspense.

The Foreign Commission recommended approval of the Millerand propositions, but the Finance Commission, in spite of the earnest plea of the Premier, remained implacable, and thus only the full sitting of the Chamber of Deputies could give a definite decision. The project, which was passed, is as follows: Up to 200,000,000 francs per month, and for six months, as a maximum, the Finance Minister is authorized to participate in the advances which will be made by Belgium, Great Britain and Italy in execution of the accord reached on July 16. If such advances are realized by way of a loan, the service of these loans may be assured or guaranteed by the state within the indicated limits and conditions. All sums paid in execution of such arrangement will be carried to the debit of a special account to be opened by the treasury, and repayments effected by Germany will be inscribed to the credit of the same account.

The French Plan

The French plan is that the bonds shall be emitted by the Berlin Government progressively, with the deliveries of coal, and that these bonds shall be discounted immediately by the Reparations Commission, whose transactions will be covered by the allied governments. The bonds to be presented by Germany are at the rate of 40 gold marks per ton of coal, and will be reimbursable in May of 1921, which is the date when the Reparations Commission will present, under the Versailles Treaty, a settling up of accounts with Germany.

Taking part in the important discussion which decided in a large measure the whole future policy of France toward Germany, were Mr. Bokanowski, reporter of the Finance Commission; Louis Rollin, reporter of the Foreign Commission; Francis Marsal, Finance Minister; Alexander Millerand, Maurice Barrès and Aristide Briand. Louis Klotz, Louis Loucheur and Andrew Tardieu were among the principal members to vote against the proposal in the Finance Commission.

Premier's Views

Mr. Bokanowski was charged to oppose such payments, whether in cash or by banking operations, to Germany. Mr. Millerand's view was that the coal is a vital necessity for France and that the arrangement arrived at really reduces the cost of German coal to France. The importance of honoring the agreement with the Allies was also emphasized. Mr. Briand expressed the opinion that, although France must maintain the alliance, that does not prevent her setting up a consortium which would bind the Allies still closer. French iron ore might profitably be exchanged against coal. What is needed is an economic rapprochement. What strengthens the government position is the decision of an important group, known as the Entente Républicaine Démocratique, to support the project, and this decision was read by Mr. Delastrie. The Radical Socialists are divided.

LABOR MISTRUSTS BOLSHEVIST IDEAS

**Leader of British Independent
Labor Party Repudiates Ruth-
less Program of Moscow
—Proposals for Rent Strike**

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—In the British Labor world a quiet spell is expected while the leaders of the Miners' Federation, headed by Robert Smillie, are meeting their international "brethren of the pick" at the conference in Geneva, and at the same time other noted leaders, including J. H. Thomas and J. Ramsay MacDonald, are attending the second international in the same city. The Independent Labor Party has received a bombshell in its midst in the shape of a reply from the executive committee of the Third Internationale at Moscow, to the effect that Communism must of necessity be evolved through revolution and bloodshed, and that, to achieve Communism in England, "the workers should prepare, not for an easy parliamentary victory, but for a victory by heavy civil war."

This document was in reply to 12 specific questions addressed by the Independent Labor Party conference, inquiring as to the program and conditions of affiliation with the Moscow Internationale.

Commenting on the reply, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald says that the Independent Labor Party and the Third Internationale are oil and water and will not mix.

Rent Strike Likely

Harry Gosling, president of the Transport Workers Federation, is of the opinion that there is real danger of a rent strike. The National Union of Former Service Men is reported to be organizing such a strike as a means of bringing down prices, and cooperation of the trade unions is being invited. The date of the strike is to be announced on August 27.

The idea of the proposed strike is that the landlords will be powerless to act against thousands of tenants and will be compelled to bring pressure to bear on Parliament to reduce the cost of living, the proposal being to continue the strike until prices fall 20 per cent.

On the return of the miners' leaders from Geneva, a national conference of miners will take place on August 12 in London to decide the course of action. In regard to the government having turned down the miners' demands for a reduction in the price of coal and an increase of wages, a crisis on this account is anticipated by the middle of September. It was evident from the action taken at the Leamington conference that a strike ballot would be taken but, without doubt, efforts will be made to reopen negotiations, and the fight will probably be concentrated on the increased wages demand and the claim for cheaper fires.

Cooperative Societies' Protest

On the one hand a strike is threatened among the cooperative employees unless an agreement is reached with the directors of the Cooperative Wholesale Society at a conference next Wednesday, and on the other hand, the Middle Classes Union is demanding that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should impose a tax on cooperative societies on the same lines as that which is now borne by limited liability companies in order to insure an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation on all classes of the community.

So far these societies, which are really trading companies, have escaped tax, and it is now conceded that such of the profits of the cooperative societies are not distributed in dividends, but are carried to the reserve, shall be subject to taxation, which, in a small degree, covers the demand made by the Middle Classes Union. Six unions of cableworkers are taking part in the protest.

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prudently reserved its signature until the Turkish treaty was signed. If Italy were to persist in her attitude, not only would the Turkish treaty remain unsigned, but the repatriation of the zones in Asia Minor would be in question again. Happily there are indications that an agreement will be reached quickly.

IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR PARLIAMENT

British Legislators Nearing Vacation With Grave Questions Left Over for Next Session

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday).—We have at present only passed the first three months of the financial year, and we shall be extremely fortunate if we get through the remaining nine without a substantial addition," said H. H. Asquith, the former Premier, last Wednesday. And J. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, added: "If taxation were to remain at the rate of this year or last, I would not long occupy my present position."

The finance debates of this week have rung changes on these two notes without giving much promise of real trenchment or reform. The outcry against the excess profits duty was maintained at its shrillest, and the new Corporation Tax produced some strange parliamentary combinations against the government, but, though the Coalition majority fluctuated violently, it never failed, and the Finance Bill was read a third time on Wednesday with a vocal sigh of relief from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It has been rather an unsettled House this week, dissatisfied with the government for putting up the railway fares on the eve of the holidays, yet knowing perfectly well that the present fares are too low; always in two minds about Mr. Lloyd George's Russian policy and unwilling to acknowledge that all the other enterprises in the allied policy in Russia are bankrupt; dismayed at the impotence of British rule in Ireland, yet not prepared to endorse the heroics of Sir Edward Carson; in a word, hunger for the holidays.

The recess will begin on August 14, but the members of Parliament will go away knowing that a long and heavy autumn session is before them, in which all the big questions they now postpone will arise to torment them.

VISIT TO ALLEGED MAYFLOWER RELICS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AYLESBURY, England (Saturday).—At a meeting specially summoned by the Mayflower Celebration Committee on Friday, Dr. Rendell Harris explained his alleged discovery of the beams and timbers of the Mayflower in a great barn into which these beams are incorporated. The barn is located at the Quaker settlement of Old Jordans, in Buckinghamshire.

While not professing to prove complete historical connection, he pointed out emblems of the Mayflower carved in the timbers, and produced interesting circumstantial evidence of the connection between the ship and the relics which he has discovered. Jordans farm was formerly in the possession of the Gardiner family, who held it for 200 years continuously, and a member of this family, Richard Gardiner, was a voyager on the pioneer vessel. It is supposed that when the vessel was broken up, at Rotherhithe, Mr. Gardiner had purchased the timbers and used them for completing the Jordans barn.

COMMUNISTS' CASE NOW GOES TO JURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—Instructions are to be given to the jury today by Judge Oscar Hebel in the trial of William Bross Lloyd and 19 other members of the Communist Labor Party, in the Cook County Criminal Court, following the conclusion of the arguments of Frank Comerford, special prosecutor. Mr. Comerford began his talk on Saturday, attacking the arguments of Clarence S. Darrow, counsel for the defense, of Thursday and Friday. "When these defendants," said Mr. Comerford, "saw the American Federation of Labor was untrue to the cause of toil in standing back of the flag, they branded themselves as liars and traitors." Mr. Comerford asserted that the comparison of the teachings of Lloyd and his trial with those of Jesus Christ and his trial, made by Mr. Darrow, was sacrilegious. "Christ taught the brotherhood of man," he said, "these men taught class hatred."

DATE OF PRINCE'S RETURN
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BRISBANE, Queensland (Saturday).—The Prince of Wales will make a back-country trip in New South Wales, starting from Walgett on August 4 and concluding at Hynman on August 12. This, it is stated, has been organized for three reasons, first to enable the Prince to see something of the back country of Australia, secondly to meet the country workers at their jobs, and thirdly, to provide a brief change from official engagements. It is expected that he will sail from Sydney on August 13.

LEAGUE STATISTICIANS NAMED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario—Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, has been selected as a member of the statistical commission of the League of Nations. He will leave in September for London, England, to participate in the meetings of the commission. The other members of the committee are Eugénie March, Mr. Leclerc, and Lucie Bédier.

RAILWAYS GRANTED INCREASE IN RATES

Award by Interstate Commerce Commission Estimated as Adding \$1,500,000,000 a Year to Nation's Transportation Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Under the rate award granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Saturday the National Transportation Bill will be increased by something like \$1,500,000,000 per annum. The advance, which is the largest single increase in the history of American transportation, covers both freight and passenger rates, together with surcharges on Pullman fares and milk rates, largely along the proportional lines recommended by the railroad executives.

An accurate statement of the total amount that will be derived by the roads from the new increase is out of the question for the moment, but the commission and railroad men estimate that it will total between \$1,400,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000 per annum. The rate is to go into effect at any time, with five days' notice to the public, prior to January 1, 1921.

The award is about \$200,000,000 short of the demands made by the roads to cover the guaranteed return of 6 per cent on investment and the \$600,000,000 wage increase recently granted employees by the Railroad Labor Board. Because of the time it will take to compute tariff under the increase it will probably be September 1 before the new rates are in actual operation.

It is expected that the railroad executives will saddle the new bill on the public at the earliest possible moment. An interesting feature of the decision is that the rate is based on an investment value of \$18,900,000,000 which is \$1,716,000,000 less than the valuation made by the carriers themselves.

Steamships Affected

Coastwise and inland steamship lines and electric railway companies were also given permission to increase their rates in proportion to the increases of railroad companies serving the same territory. With regard to electric lines the commission added that "this was not to be construed as an expression of disapproval of increases made or proposed in the regular manner in the passenger fares on electric lines." The new rate provides a 20 per cent increase in passenger rates, excess baggage charges and charges for milk transportation throughout the country. It provides a surcharge of 50 per cent for Pullman fare. These increases are granted irrespective of territory served, whereas the freight rate increase varies with the territory. The eastern roads get a flat 40 per cent freight advance, the southern roads 35 per cent, the western roads 35 per cent, and the intermountain-Pacific roads 25 per cent.

Unofficial estimates based on figures submitted to the commission by the carriers indicate that the advances will total approximately \$1,200,000,000 on freight and \$220,000,000 on passenger traffic, \$40,000,000 on Pullman and parlor car service, \$5,000,000 on milk and about \$1,500,000 on excess baggage charges. It is estimated that the increase on freight alone approximates \$10 to \$12 per capita for the entire population of the United States. The commission, while going the full length under the powers granted in the Transportation Act to provide for guaranteed return, refused to accept the book investment value submitted by the carriers as the basis of rate and income computation. So liberal, however, is the award considered that the railroad executives are not expected to put up any fight because of the diminished investment basis used by the commission.

Eastern Roads Benefit
Railroads of the eastern group came off best in the advances approved by the commission. The eastern roads are authorized to increase freight rates 40 per cent, while their application called for only 37.75 per cent. The south and west did not get all they wanted. The southern roads sought permission to increase freight rates 38.91 per cent and received permission to advance them 25 per cent, while the western roads, asking for a 32.03 per cent advance in the so-called western territory, come out with 25 per cent on the Pacific coast and in the intermountain country, and 35 per cent east of the Rockies.

In addition to its flat 20 per cent increase in passenger fares the commission approved the advances in excess baggage charges and a transportation surcharge on Pullman fares asked for by the railroads. In connection with increases sought on the transportation of milk, however, the commission applied the 20 per cent passenger fare-increase instead of freight advance percentage asked by the roads. While the decision of the commission to grant the roads the right to increase their rates was unanimous, two of its members, Robert W. Woolley and Joseph B. Eastman, appended to the decision a memorandum declaring that the return of the systems to private control and operation was a mistake.

Federal Control Urged

Federal control, the commissioners declared, should have been continued, "because it was evident that the transition back to private operation would create additional disturbances in the time of unsettlement and unrest." Their agreement to the increase, they asserted, was predicated on the conditional condition of the roads. The memorandum written by Mr. Eastman said: "It was also my hope that if federal control were continued for a reasonable period that it could gradually be developed into a system of administration which would preserve the manifest advantages of unified operation and direct governmental responsibility for the transportation system, avoid the dangers presumed to inhere in governmental operation by providing management remote from political influences and free from undue centralization and enlist the cooperation of labor by recognizing its just claim to some voice in its management."

Commissioner Charles C. McChord attacked this memorandum as intruding into the decision questions of governmental policy that do not concern the Interstate Commerce Commission at this time. He said: "The concurring report of Commissioners Woolley and Eastman injects into this case large political questions of governmental policy which are nowhere in issue here. The Congress has, for the time being, settled the question of government operation of the railroads by restoring them to private operation hedged around by comprehensive laws vesting broad powers in this commission to regulate them. It is the duty of this commission to enforce the law as Congress has written it. The questions involved in this case are so great and so vital to the American people that no such suggestions as here made should be injected to further complicate the extremely delicate and vital situations that now confront this commission, the public and the railroads."

"For more than 30 years this commission has stood foursquare to every wind that blows, confining its activities within the four corners of the law, and it is unwise in this critical period to complicate the real questions involved with extraneous issues. This is neither the time nor the place. The Congress is the forum."

Cars Needed for Grain

Northwestern States Will Make Demands for Action
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

FARGO, North Dakota.—A demand will be made within two weeks upon the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington to supply enough freight cars to handle about 400,000,000 bushels of grain from the northwest states of Montana, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. This action for the relief of the present car shortage was taken at the conference of officials, grainmen, bankers, farmers and business men of the northwest, who declared that unless cars are obtained to move the new crop it will be impossible for farmers to make their usual fall settlements, and, in turn, the merchants will be unable to liquidate their indebtedness.

"We have considered the situation one of the most serious in years," Curtis L. Moshier, representing the Federal Reserve Bank, told the conference. "We have advised all our members to instruct the farmers to prepare to hold their grain for future shipment. Each farmer should make some plans at once to store his grain. There will be about 650,000,000 bushels of grain produced in the four northwest states this season. The northwest, including the large terminals in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, has only storage capacity for about 200,000,000 bushels. The rest must be taken care of in some manner. Cars must be provided for the shipment of the remainder of this grain to eastern markets."

Effect on Living Costs

Experts Claim Result of Rate Advance Will Be Beneficial
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The general public is deeply concerned with the practical effect that the increase in the railroad rates will have on the cost of living. While it has been forecast that such an increase would inevitably add to the cost of everything that is to be eaten, or worn, or used, and that it was only a question of how much the public would stand, it is claimed by the railroad executives that the cost of living will be reduced in the long run because of the increased efficiency which will be developed under the new program which will be made possible by the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

These are the two sides to the situation. Undoubtedly certain articles will cost more to the consumer because of the higher freight rates which must be paid on them. Also profiteers will endeavor to take advantage of this, as they have of other opportunities afforded by the transition from war to peace, to raise prices, charging the necessity to higher freight costs. On the other hand, the railroads have been suffering from inadequate equipment which caused delays and general inefficiency in the distribution of freight and which added to the cost to the consumer. Their contention has been that if they were enabled to build up their equipment, to increase supplies, and to work out a general scheme of improvement, they would be able to handle the increased business of the country in such a way as to give better satisfaction, and in the end to lessen the general cost of commodities.

Transportation is fundamental to all business, and the efficiency or the lack of it in handling the freight of the country has an effect that reaches farther and touches more persons than any other one thing. What is now expected of the railroads is that they will, through improved earnings and credits, be able to borrow funds for rolling stock and for other pressing needs. It is understood that the manufacturers of locomotives and cars are in a position to cooperate by pushing the work of turning out equipment rapidly.

Beegle Packing Co.
REYNOLDS, ALASKA
Packers of Quality Canned Salmon

DANIEL MANNIX ON WAY TO IRELAND

Confusion and Demonstration at Departure of Archbishop of Melbourne From New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Escorted by some 5000 men, women and children and the Sixty-Ninth Regiment Band, Daniel Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne, Australia, sailed Saturday on the White Star liner Baltic for England or Ireland, as the British Government decides. Although the archbishop plans to go to Ireland, it is thought the Baltic may receive orders not to touch at Queenstown, but to proceed directly to Liverpool.

The departure was attended by great confusion, and some rioting due to altercations arising between British sympathizers and Sinn Fein adherents. The police had heard rumors that the Baltic's union cooks and stewards had threatened to strike if the archbishop were permitted to board the ship, while the firemen had threatened similar action if he were denied passage and were ready for any situation that might arise. With the deck aflame with the gold, green and white of the so-called Irish Republic, and the Union Jack waving serenely at the masthead, the crowded thousands cheering the prelate and engaging in verbal convulsions among themselves, accompanied by the piercing messages of the ship's whistles, the scene became so turbulent that the police found it necessary to flourish their revolvers and the archbishop to come out and make a soothing speech.

Just before leaving the Archbishop of Melbourne issued a statement declaring that he was working for peace in Ireland—in the British Empire and outside the British and that the peace he hoped for rested not on force but on justice and on the free will of the people concerned. He said that he considered Ireland's cause to be just and sacred and that he was trying to follow the glorious example of Belgium's patriotic and heroic cardinal; that he believed that Ireland was a nation, as Belgium is a nation, and that Ireland has the same right as Belgium to say what form of government she will have.

AMERICAN LEGION PAYS DEBT IN FULL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—American Legion indebtedness of \$257,000 incurred last summer by the temporary national executive committee for preliminary organization work and the expense of the American Legion Weekly in preparation for the first national convention at Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been paid in full, it is announced by Robert H. Tyndall, national treasurer.

Approximately 400 members of the legion advanced the money which was used to establish on a business foundation the tentative organization out of which the present organization has grown.

"The collection of the national dues has progressed so satisfactorily and the official magazine has now such a firm business and financial footing that it has been possible to pay this old indebtedness in full with interest," said Mr. Tyndall. "The Weekly now is not only self-supporting, but is beginning to show a small profit." Mr. Tyndall added that the legion's only debt now is that incurred in the first few months of this year before the Weekly was on a self-supporting basis.

MR. HOOVER RESIGNS FROM RELIEF WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Herbert Hoover has written the Secretary of State resigning from the Armenian Relief Commission and financial footing that it has been possible to pay this old indebtedness in full with interest," said Mr. Tyndall. "The Weekly now is not only self-supporting, but is beginning to show a small profit." Mr. Tyndall added that the legion's only debt now is that incurred in the first few months of this year before the Weekly was on a self-supporting basis.

Since Mr. Hoover took over this work early in 1919, some 108,000 tons of food and supplies valued at more than \$20,000,000, the letter said, have been sent to Armenia as a contribution from the United States.

Hospitals and orphanages formerly controlled by the commission have been turned over to the Near East Relief.

APPEAL FOR DEBS PARDON DISCOURAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A halt has been called on the various efforts that have been under way to effect the release of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President of the United States, from the federal prison at Atlanta, Georgia, by the prisoner himself. In a letter addressed to Mrs. Lucy Robins, secretary of the Central Labor Bodies Conference of New York, he begs that all endeavors be concentrated on an attempt to obtain freedom for all political prisoners.

"Please say to the comrades in New York," he writes, "that while I appreciate fully all that has been done in my behalf, I object emphatically to any further appeal being made for me only to President Wilson. I wish no special consideration, and I wish to fare no better than my comrades. As long as they are held criminals and convicts my place is here. My comrades will therefore understand that they can serve me best by bringing their influence to bear in behalf of all."

General Lucas, dressed in a military uniform, was seen in the lorry on Friday morning at Oola, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, turns out to be a dramatic incident, as, in the lorry was Brig-Gen. Cuthbert Lucas, dressed in tattered civilian clothes and presenting a bedraggled appearance. It will be remembered that this general was captured by Sinn Feiners, while on a fishing expedition on the banks of the Blackwater river on June 27. His escape was made in the middle of the night after removing one of the prison bars and, squeezing through between the other two, he hastened to put as much distance between his prison and himself as possible and trapped across the country through a dreary rain through an unknown country-side.

After daybreak, near New Pallas, close to Limerick Junction, he was rejoined to see an army lorry coming along the road. He hailed the soldiers on board, who had difficulty in recognizing him, and he was hailed aboard amidst cheers. Four miles farther on a felled tree blocked the road, and when the lorry stopped the attack was made on it by men hidden on either side of the road. Two soldiers were killed and three wounded, and during the fight a second motor lorry with soldiers and police arrived from Oola, when the raiders retreated and disappeared. General Lucas had a slight wound from a bullet on the nose during the fight; otherwise he is unharmed and is now in Tipperary.

GENERAL LUCAS REGAINS FREEDOM

Sinn Feiners Unsuccessfully Attack Lorry in Which the General Was Escaping

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday).—The attack on the military lorry on Friday morning at Oola, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, turns out to be a dramatic incident, as, in the lorry was Brig-Gen. Cuthbert Lucas, dressed in tattered civilian clothes and presenting a bedraggled appearance. It will be remembered that this general was captured by Sinn Feiners, while on a fishing expedition on the banks of the Blackwater river on June 27. His escape was made in the middle of the night after removing one of the prison bars and, squeezing through between the other two, he hastened to put as much distance between his prison and himself as possible and trapped across the country through a dreary rain through an unknown country-side.

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FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE NEW LOAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Sunday).—The French Government is authorized by Parliament to issue a 6 per cent loan to be redeemed after 1931. The date and conditions will be considered later. Once more the government had to encounter some opposition of the Finance Commission, but, after an adverse vote, Mr. Millerand was called in for an explanation. As the loan was then approved, it would not be unfair to represent the attitude of the commission as personally hostile to Mr. Francis Marsal, the Finance Minister, and indeed the unfounded rumor his resignation was current for some time. Later in the evening, the bill for the new loan was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, which passed the proposal. It will be called the Loan for National Consolidation. Mr. Marsal believes the present moment favorable because the value of the franc has increased owing to the passing of new taxes and the general efforts of France to overcome its financial difficulties. The commercial balance has improved, the exports being greater by 72 per cent.

ELEVATED FARES IN CHICAGO RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Fare on the elevated roads of Chicago will be 10 cents, beginning next Wednesday, according to the ruling of the State Utilities Commission. Tickets will be sold four for 35 cents, but the straight fare will be 10 cents. The increase in fare is granted in answer to the petition of the Elevated Railroad Company, filed June 24, which stated that additional revenue was necessary to meet wage increases averaging 15 cents per hour, which went into effect June 1. The order for the increase is temporary, and a final order will be issued when valuation proceedings now being conducted are finished in October.

MR. HARDING OPENS PORCH CAMPAIGN

Republican Standard-Bearer Dwells on the Mutuality of Interest of All the People—Excess Profits Tax Failure

MARION, Ohio.—Senator Harding's front-porch campaign began on Saturday with a pilgrimage to Marion by a delegation from Mansfield and the surrounding country in Richland County, Ohio, to pay their respects to the Republican nominee and hear him discuss national issues.

As on notification day a week ago, Marion was in holiday dress and spirit to welcome them.

Senator Harding spoke in part as follows: "The especial thought in my mind today is the interdependence and the mutuality of interest of all our people. One could underwrite the good fortunes of mankind if he could guarantee in prosperity that fraternity—that common interest—which is born of adversity. The Pilgrim Fathers laid their eternal foundations of the New World liberty in grim necessity, and the same spirit, the same concord, the same mutuality followed every pioneering step in the development of the Republic.

Menace of Class Distinction
"The tendency to class consciousness is a product of developing fortunes, and is both a reflex of achievement and a menace to maintained progress. We must caution against class distinction and class conflict at every step. "Here in the middle west, where farming is free from tenantry and holds to the normal way, and manufacturing is mainly confined to the plants of that moderate size which indexes the surpassing fabric of American industry, we have the touch of intimacy and that closer understanding which emphasize the thought I have in mind. We cannot promote agriculture alone, because the factory is necessary to the making of a market. We cannot foster the factory and ignore agriculture, because the farm is our base of food supply.

"I can readily recall 40-cent wheat flayed from the fields of Richland and Morrow. That was before industry developed the home consumer. That was before railways and improved highways opened the way to markets. That was when farming was a fight for subsistence, instead of the present day pursuit of attainment. That was before luxury became the by-product of farm and factory.

"I am recalling the old-time low level of prices to recall at the same time the people's inability to buy, and to remind you that mounting farm prices, mounting wages, mounting expenditures all are inseparably linked, and a grim mutuality will ultimately assert itself, no matter what we do. But a mindfulness of this mutuality will spare us the inequalities of the grievances which come of forced adjustment.

Tax Burdens
"There is no living today or tomorrow according to the standards of yesterday. Every normal being is looking forward. We collect more Federal taxes in one year than the entire wealth of the Republic a century ago. Only a little whole ago our grievances about taxes were wholly local, because a half

century of Republican control of the Federal Government held us free from direct burdens. But the changed policy, the Democratic drift to freedom of trade which is international rather than national, and mounting cost of government, and finally war burdens, turned federal taxation to a colossal burden.

"No one seriously complained while the national crisis hung over us, but we must work a readjustment for stabilized and prosperous peace.

"We ought to make wealth bear its full share of tax burdens, and we ever will. Having this thought in mind and also thinking of the excessive cost of living, I doubt if the excess profits tax for war precisely accomplishes the end we seek in peace, though we do not disagree about the worthy intent. Its operations have been disappointing, its cost multiplied and pyramided, and righteous changes and modifications ought be sought at an early day.

"There is a disposition of some to inveigh against one section or another, as selfish interest may suggest, but the broad national welfare contemplates no east and no west, no north and no south. Pride of locality is most commendable, but patriotism is not sectional. Politically we may divide as God gives us to see the right, but materially, socially and economically we must be an entity—united, harmonious and interdependent."

NATIONALIST URGES MOSLEM REVOLUTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Documentary evidence of the active connection of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Turkish Nationalist leader, with the Bolsheviks and the recent revolutionary outbreaks in Mesopotamia and Syria is contained in letters from him and other Nationalist leaders to agents in the Moslem world received here in official circles.

Addressed to representatives of the "Bolsheviks and of the Ottoman Nationalist movement in Baghdad, Basra, Mossoul, Suleimania, Kerkuk, Diarbekir," the letters signed by Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Emin of the Nationalist movement in Mesopotamia, and Colonel Chewki of the Turkish Ministry of War in Constantinople, appeal for the incitement of revolution among the Moslem population. "The Ministry of War, the Cabinet and especially His Majesty the Sultan," Mustafa Kemal said in one communication, "will be infinitely pleased and gratified if there should be a general revolution against the British." Promise that munitions and troops would be furnished leaders joining the movement was made by Mustafa Kemal and Emin.

POSTAL WORKERS TO GO TO PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Pierce E. Butler, president of the Postoffice Clerks Union, and two other officials of the union prepared to leave yesterday for Washington, to ask President Wilson to rescind the charges filed by A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, against 11 employees of the Chicago post office who were accused of "pernicious political activities" in pressing the demands of the postal workers for better wages.

Mandel Brothers

conducting two annual sales of widespread prestige and exceptional economic importance:

31st August sale of fine furniture—\$1,000,000 stock much below regular

Savings ranging to fully one-third are made possible by purchases consummated months ago in a far more favorable market. Also the

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An exceedingly valuable stock of superb quality furs, considerably below the prices that will prevail next fall. Imported French models a brilliant feature.

ONE-HALF MILLION



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

What India Wants

The events of the last five years have given a great impetus to many of India's indigenous industries, and she has strengthened her position financially. The rupee, which before the war stood at 1s. 4d., now stands at 2s., an increase of 66 1/3 per cent in its exchange value. The people of India are adapting new ideas to their everyday life, employing better working methods and developing a higher standard of living. The opening up of new markets for India's agricultural produce has also benefited both the employing and the laboring classes, and this has a tremendous influence on the commercial prosperity of the country, these improved conditions being common to the vast population of 320,000,000 people. There is also an increased tendency on the part of people to unlearn their hoarded notions and invest them in productive works, consequently the development of India's huge resources is making rapid progress, and with the spread of these better conditions her consuming capacity is increasing and creating fresh markets for foreign goods.

In the past, caste prejudices precluded a free market for many articles of British make, but these are now rapidly disappearing, and India's trade requirements range from a steam engine to a sewing needle. The following are a few of the principal items for which there is a ready market: Cotton goods, including twist and yarn, hosiery, handkerchiefs, shawls, thread; machinery of all kinds, iron and steel manufactures, railway plant and rolling stock, gas and oil engines, mining machinery, boilers, sewing machines, typewriters, machine tools, electrical machinery, scientific instruments, musical instruments, haberdashery and millinery, arms and ammunition, boots and shoes, motor cars and cycles, carriages and carts, chemicals, glass and glassware, matches, paints and painters' materials, leather goods, biscuits and cakes, cocoa, condensed milk, confectionery, provisions, salt, sauces, wearing apparel, blacking, candles, cement, china-ware, cutlery, furniture, hardware, hats, agricultural implements of all kinds, linen, oilcloth, paper, perfumery, plateware and jewelry, saddlery, silk goods, soap, stationery, umbrellas, and woollen goods of all kinds.

Esparto for Paper Making

An unfamiliar word, "esparto," recently caught the eye of casual readers of a current number of Commerce Reports, and doubtless attracted many to dip into Commercial Attaché Chester Lloyd Jones' contribution from Madrid on the use of this product in Spanish paper making.

Esparto is a grass, which grows extensively in southern Spain, and was found useful, as long ago as the time of the Moors, for the manufacture of matting, baskets, and cordage. Nowadays it is being found useful for making paper, although unfortunately its use is restricted to certain kinds. It makes a paper that is very thick for its weight and is well adapted for fine printing and color work; but it is not a particularly strong paper, and the pulp is most widely serviceable when it is employed in mixtures with other and stronger fibers.

War-time experiments of the Spanish paper makers have apparently led to the discovery that it can be used in larger proportion in making several different grades of paper that was hitherto thought practicable, and the experimental plant that had been started in Arrigorriaga in 1910 to use esparto pulp was enlarged during the war until thousands of kilos of pulp were being turned out daily, and an industry had been started which is now to be continued on a permanent basis. In its more restricted way, however, esparto had long been used in paper making, for the industry began in Great Britain in 1857, and the Spanish paper makers profited by adopting methods that had already been worked out in Scotland. The grass makes a fine white writing paper; and for a long time past many a person in England who never heard of esparto has been writing letters on it.

The Glastonbury Players

The ancient town of Glastonbury in Somersetshire where, as the legend goes, Joseph of Arimathea planted a thorn which flowers at Christmas, is now making itself a name as a center of players under the direction of Rutland Boughton, producing dramas which are acted by the people of the town and villages round, and bring-

ing up to date the old English art of play-acting in all its simple and joyous features.

One of the leading parts in the Arthurian drama in which they are now perfect, is played by the daughter of the local bootmaker, another of the players is the daughter of the tailor, and another family has produced both players and dancers as well as singers. The school mistress copies every note of the musical scores used in the plays, as a labor of love.

Mr. Boughton has evolved a new idea for scenery, which may be said to be nothing less than human scenery. In the Arthurian play before mentioned, the scene is laid at Tintagel in Cornwall. King Arthur's Seat, the great rock whereon stands the castle, is represented by a mass of men in gray and brown, some with their arms raised in order to suggest the irregular outlines of the jagged rock and castle. Women are grouped below in green and blue to represent the grass and sea, the players in blue swaying at certain times to picture the movement of the waves. Both men and women act as chorus, and needless to say the effect at a distance is very beautiful and mysterious as befits the surroundings of that king whose legendary life is woven into the history of Cornwall and Devon.

Salaries for Australian Legislators

Both houses of the Australian Parliament have agreed to the proposal made by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, for an increase in the salaries of members from £600 to £1000 a year. While a storm of criticism has broken on the heads of Mr. Hughes and those who supported the increase, members of Parliament have been able to point to the inadequacy of the old payment, to the general rise in the cost of living, and to the justice of paying adequate remuneration for the heavy responsibilities imposed on legislators. This "direct action," as critics described it, is perhaps a little unfair to the many senators rejected at the last election and who will only taste the new sweets of office before abandoning their places in the Senate Chamber.

The sole Labor representatives in the Senate thereafter may lay claim to the amount set aside for the leader of the opposition. Where, however, will be his followers?

A New Sweet Potato

"Crumley's New Gem" is the name of a new sweet potato propagated by J. P. Crumley of Grand Island, near Eustis, Florida, which is conceded by agriculturists to be of the highest quality. The new potato is oval to oblong in shape, much larger than any other sweet potato now under cultivation, with a fine velvety skin, which gives it the appearance of a new Irish potato. The vines and leaves have some of the characteristics of the Nancy Hall, showing streaks of pink as prominent as in the Porto Rico, and combining the qualities of both of these well-known varieties. In relating the story of his discovery, Mr. Crumley said: "It is claimed on good authority that sweet potatoes will not mix in the ground, through the tubers, but only through the blossom, from the pollen of different varieties, thereby starting an entirely new variety with new vitality. Therefore, when the seed from the bloom is planted it will produce a new and distinct variety. Sometimes this variety will be good, but this is not always true. In my endeavor, I propagated two varieties. One I discarded as inferior. The other I consider the finest potato ever grown."

At Victoria Falls

Once upon a time it was in western America that one happened on the meeting place of the wilds and civilization. Now it is Africa, Africa of the elephants and the Uganda railway. Perhaps the best known meeting place of the two extremes on the Dark Continent is the hotel at the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, where the tourists scamper about the desolate stretch of bush-velvet.

Twenty minutes takes you from the hotel to the savagery of the falls, and on your way you may surprise a troop of baboons, grubbing about in the rocks, who will dash off at a clumpy gallop and show their teeth as you pass. The guinea fowls cackle, the hornbills fly over, and the Kafirs are stalking about outside the modern luxurious hotel. Inside, the tourists are trying to maintain western dignity at a dance, while the great jungle baboons slink up to the hotel's orchard to steal the ripe oranges. Inevitably it reminds you of Mowgli's cry, "Let in the jungle, Hathi!" Truly contrast, and if contrast spells romance, here, by the great Zambesi, may you find it.

Lieut. Flora Sandes

Miss Flora Sandes, Lieutenant Sandes of the Serbian Army, is visiting Australia to interest the Commonwealth in measures for the amelioration of the country she served on the battle field.

Miss Sandes went to Serbia with a party of V. A. D's in August, 1914; a year later she joined the Serbian Army and fought in every battle until November, 1916, when she received 24 wounds and was left on the field of battle. She was rescued and after six months rejoined the army and took part in the last victorious offensive.

Lieutenant Sandes holds commission rank by virtue of a special act of the Serbian Parliament, and she has been given 12 months' leave of absence by the Crown Prince of Serbia in order that she may lecture in Australia and obtain supplies of agricultural machinery and other necessities. Miss Sandes has decorations which include the Serbian equivalent of the Victoria Cross.

WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

My first recollection of William Vaughn Moody is his voice. It was in Latin D at Harvard, given in 1889-90 by Prof. C. L. Smith, and we were reading the Phœnix of Terence. "Mr. Moody next," said the professor; and for the first time I heard that musical, clear, vibrant utterance that always expressed so perfectly the man and the poet. No one else in the class read the long lines of Latin comedy like him, with such understanding, confidence,

He must have gone to day school somewhere, but he certainly never went to Sunday school. He never knew the conventional Christianity of the schools. He grew up in Indiana. Among memories of the Civil War, and he went to a military school, but American history was a sealed book to him. At Harvard Moody kept to the classics and medieval literature. I do not remember him in an English course later than the Renaissance. At the beginning of his senior year I lured him into Philosophy IV, but after a day or two he disappeared. As the result of this abstention many things



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Sarony, New York

William Vaughn Moody

dence, dignity. He sat directly behind me, and for many weeks I did not try to see him, content that he should be for me only that—a voice.

Then one day in The Harvard Monthly appeared a poem signed William Vaughn Moody. It was "A Chorus of Wagner"—a rather violent piece of impressionism—and other verses followed. I was "trying for" the Monthly myself, and the thought of having Moody for a colleague lent some energy to my striving. I had come to know Moody by sight in the small literary class, and I suppose, if he took any interest in The Monthly he knew me, but it was characteristic of Harvard in the '90s that we never spoke.

On the Monthly board, the next autumn, Moody and I, the only two undergraduates, were thrown together for mutual support and comfort. The editor-in-chief was Hugh McCulloch, an easy-going Virginian, who wrote flawless couplets about Narcissus and Antinous and Salmacis. The former editors assured us that the Monthly was far better than in the old days, the great days of Carpenter and Santayana and Berenson and Baker, of Robert Herrick and Norman Hapgood—but we knew that they were worried. Moody and I used to take long walks that winter of blue and gold when we walked around the Marmolada and stopped sometime before noon to lie in the grass and refresh our eyes with the immense fields of snow above us—after so many days of gray rock. I had gathered up some mail that morning, and as I turned it over there appeared the Boston Weekly Transcript, with William James' oration on the unveiling of the monument of Robert Gould Shaw on Boston Common. We read it, and Moody asked what it was all about. I told him that I had been told so often, of Colonel Shaw leading his negro troops down Beacon Street—past the spot where the monument stands, past the clubs where he was hissed—and passing on among them in front of Fort Wagner. When Moody returned to America he went to Boston to see "the solemn bronze St. Gaudens made" and wrote the "Ode in Time of Hesitation." It was his first master-work—and it is greater than we knew. Who can read the lines in which Moody speaks of the officer and his men awaiting the signal for the assault, without thinking of other days and other soldiers, and realizing with what present imagination the poet entered into the intimate tragedy of war.

Moody's interest in history led him to politics. The "Ode in Time of Hesitation" is a noble protest against the

which to most of us are dull—and conventionalized came fresh and unspoiled to his creative mind when he was ready to use them.

Especially was this true of Christianity and the Christian mythology. It was in Venice in the summer of '97 that he saw in an exhibition a picture of the Last Judgment and came back to our pension his imagination all aflame. A little later, at Cortina, we saw a passion play acted in Italian by the boys of the parish. The same summer Horace Scudder, with discernment, asked him to edit Milton for "Paradise Lost" for the first time. He used me as a reference book on matters biblical until I broke down. It was with a sort of despair that he said, "I'll have to put this aside until I can get a Bible." Above all, we took a walking trip through the Dolomites, which furnished him with a background for his thought on human destiny. Out of all this experience came his first work of long breath—"The Masque of Judgment."

It was on this trip that another element entered into his creative consciousness. I remember the morning of blue and gold when we walked around the Marmolada and stopped sometime before noon to lie in the grass and refresh our eyes with the immense fields of snow above us—after so many days of gray rock. I had gathered up some mail that morning, and as I turned it over there appeared the Boston Weekly Transcript, with William James' oration on the unveiling of the monument of Robert Gould Shaw on Boston Common. We read it, and Moody asked what it was all about. I told him that I had been told so often, of Colonel Shaw leading his negro troops down Beacon Street—past the spot where the monument stands, past the clubs where he was hissed—and passing on among them in front of Fort Wagner. When Moody returned to America he went to Boston to see "the solemn bronze St. Gaudens made" and wrote the "Ode in Time of Hesitation." It was his first master-work—and it is greater than we knew. Who can read the lines in which Moody speaks of the officer and his men awaiting the signal for the assault, without thinking of other days and other soldiers, and realizing with what present imagination the poet entered into the intimate tragedy of war.

Moody's interest in history led him to politics. The "Ode in Time of Hesitation" is a noble protest against the

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Imperialism which in the first flush of the easy victory over Spain led American armies across the Pacific to subdue "backward peoples." It was natural for a mind so generously naive as Moody's to make the memory of the man who was sacrificed redeeming Negroes from the wrong his country had done them a reason for questioning the policy of that country a generation later in its ruthless war on brown men.

At the same time Moody's widening social horizon and deeper interest in human destiny found expression in "Gloucester Moors," the poem which opens the slender volume which he published in 1901.

These poems are, I believe, the finest examples of the imaginative treatment of politics in our literature. They owe the freshness and spontaneity which make them transcend the immediate circumstances of their birth primarily to the freshness and spontaneity with which Moody's own mind entered a field new to him.

The religious motive appears again in the volume of 1901, in "Good Friday Night" and "Until the Troubling of the Waters." Meanwhile he based his second poetic drama "The Fire Bringer," upon the story of Prometheus. In this case, however, the familiar classical material was quickened for him by two experiences. In 1902 he made an expedition alone to Greece, and he spent the summer of that year at Paris with Joseph Trumbull Stickney, reading with him nearly the whole body of Greek tragedy. Stickney had himself written a dramatic poem on the Prometheus theme, and the association with this younger poet was unmistakably stimulating to the elder. The Fire-bringer, therefore, is scarcely an exception to the statement that Moody's poetry owes its highest being to the happy fortune, perhaps the instinctive self-protection, with which he kept himself unspotted from the schools.

THE BULLETIN BOARD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"This guy Carpentier is a right," said the gray-capped gentleman who supervises the inward bound bulletin board at the terminal. "No, madam, the Wolverine's running in two sections today, one 10 minutes behind the other. Yes, m'am, the track number is chalked up 5 minutes before she pulls in. You're welcome. As I was sayin', he packs an awful punch and—Yes, sir, you'll find a city directory on the second glass-topped table next the information booth."

At that the gray-capped gentleman swabbed his face with a distinctly fashionable handkerchief, and turned to the Albany ticket, which was conversing in strange and energetic language. "Wolverine, first section 2 minutes late. Second section 2 minutes late," is chalked up, and at once there is a chorus of eager inquiries as to the cause of delay.

He opined that this was the way it always is: that if a train is 2 minutes late people think the world's at an end. "If I tell 'em it's a hot box, they have an idea that the railroad's gone bankrupt. If I tell 'em travel's heavy, they're afraid that Aunt Jemima won't come because she don't like crowds. And if there's a crowd how're they going to meet her at the train? What will she do? By this time I wish Aunt Jemima had stayed home where she belongs, but suggestions are my job, so I mention there are such things as red caps in the world, and everything is serene again."

He was a short gentleman and his gray uniform was almost painfully immaculate. Between inquiries and chalkings on the blackboard behind him, he conversed of prize fighting with the station policeman, and with an overall fireman on one of the New Haven's fast runs as to whether the new Santa Fe mallet locomotives were superior to the Virginian's. Furthermore, he could talk Pullman cars, and had some distinct opinions on the St. Paul's method of interior decoration as opposed to that of the Canadian Pacific. There was very little he did not know of railroads in the States or Canada, and he had once punched

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tickets on the Mexican Central. Yes, he had railroaded from the Santa Fe's "Jerk line" branch to Magdalena, New Mexico, to Skagway, where he had "knocked about a bit" on the White Pass and Yukon.

No, he didn't mind working here. It was all about trains and he liked trains. He couldn't see why people were so excited when they were late. It was a long run over York State, and a hard pull over the Berkshires. It was quite possible that the Southwest might lose a few minutes in Buffalo and roar eastward without making up time. Of course, the "Century" was rarely late. It cost the railroad company a dollar a passenger for every hour "she" was behind. Consequently, "the engineer gives her the gun" steps on her all the way. They take everything off the track to let her by, an' when she shoots past Natick at 70, she can make up time clear to the "slow board" at Riverside.

As for the Federal and Colonial, they sometimes lost a few minutes over Hell Gate. On the other hand, they often came in a minute or two before time, and that displeased every one. What displeased him personally were the fool questions people would ask him. If anyone lost a baby, they would inquire about it at the bulletin board. If anyone lost a dollar watch, they would ask him about it. Reporters wanted to know about special cars and wrecks. Tourists would put in a quarter of an hour or so, asking about the quickest way to reach Bunker Hill Monument. People expecting relatives thought he should know if the Golden State Limited pulled into Chicago on time the day before.

Remarks about the time change, and daylight saving raised him to a frenzy. People came tearing into the station to catch the Merchants, and found they had an hour to wait. People asked insidious questions about whether daylight saving and central time would make the trains get into Chicago or St. Louis two hours before they ought, or two hours after. People couldn't remember that when it was 11 o'clock in Dewey Square, it was only 10 in the South Station. As for him, he ate by railroad time, slept by railroad time. Anything that was "connected with brass bound flyers and 'flying freights'" was good enough for him.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Prohibition and Hotel Business

The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It has been said that prohibition would ruin the hotel trade, make deserts of our popular resorts, and end every joy. Strange, is it not, that after one year of dryness the report comes from Atlantic City that \$2,750,000 was deposited in ten local banks and trust companies after the most prosperous Fourth of July that has ever been known in that resort.

The comments of bankers were to the effect that the people spent liberally, and that they were amazed at the amount of gold which was deposited, indicating the unusual prosperity of the patrons.

The hotels not only did the largest business in their history, but the theaters and "movies" were jammed, the restaurants could scarcely supply their patrons with food, and the Boardwalk stores had more patronage than they have ever enjoyed.

Of course, no one is prepared to say exactly what proportion of the \$2,750,000 expenditure was made possible by prohibition; but one thing is certain, nobody can say that Atlantic City has been ruined by dry times.

[Signed] A. D. BATCHELOR, Brooklyn, New York, July 13, 1920.

LLOYD'S

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Hardly another institution in Britain is more widely known by name throughout the English-speaking world than "Lloyd's," and yet its actual organization is probably understood by very few persons, even in London, whose knowledge is not the direct result of membership. One thinks of Lloyd's as a company that chiefly insures ships and cargoes, but is also willing to insure various other things so out of consideration by the average insurance company that to insure them at all seems an odd and spectacular kind of business. As a matter of fact Lloyd's insures nothing: it is a remarkable corporation that stands in the same relation to members who do conduct insurance businesses as a stock exchange stands to members who deal in stocks; in other words it makes and enforces regulations to safeguard the interests of its members and of the public, but it writes no policies and assumes no obligations itself. Its existence, so to speak, certifies the integrity and responsibility of its members.

One goes far back for its beginnings as far back as the later seventeenth century, when Edward Lloyd kept an inn first in Tower Street, London, and then, after 1691, at the corner of Abchurch Lane and Lombard Street. Sea captains and others interested in shipping patronized the inn, and for their benefit Master Lloyd started a newspaper in 1696, which he called "Lloyd's List," and in which he listed the arrivals and sailings of ships. Except for one 30-year period, the paper has been coming out ever since, until today it is a world-wide enterprise which reports the comings and goings of vessels at every port, and carries official, semi-official, and commercial information on every detail of shipping. With the sea captains and others interested in the affairs of the sea, there naturally gathered at Lloyd's inn a circle of insurance underwriters. For many years practically everybody engaged in insuring ships went there to talk shop until in 1720 Parliament allowed the formation of two great marine insurance companies, the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation and the London Assurance Corporation, and the gatherings at Lloyd's became to all intents and purposes an informal association of the other underwriters. In 1770 this informal association decided to assume more definite shape, took over the publication of "Lloyd's List," and so "Lloyd's" came into existence as an institution. Seeing the desirability of exact knowledge concerning the building of new vessels, the "underwriters of Lloyd's," as the associates were called, presently began the second publication now known as "Lloyd's Register of Shipping," which is today accepted by all marine insurance companies as the basis for fixing their insurance premiums. Thus "Lloyd's" became a household word for the insurance of ships.

The unique place of "Lloyd's" in the insurance world is defined by the act of incorporation of Parliament in 1871. The corporation itself is authorized neither to issue policies nor assume insurance liabilities. Its purposes are the carrying on by members of the society of the business of insurance of every description, the advancement and protection of the interests of members in connection with the business carried on by them; and the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information. At the present time, according to a report of one of the officials of the corporation, the security provided by the individual members amounts approximately to \$20,000,000.

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WHEN MADRID LOST ITS WATER SUPPLY

Through Damage to the Conduit Which Leads to Distant Lozoya Valley, Citizens Saw Prospects of a Water Shortage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Anyone who has lived in Madrid long enough to come to know the ways and attitudes of the people understands that, contrary to what might be imagined, there is no people of a great city better capable of bearing trials with equanimity and good humor than the Madrilenians. Sometimes there are ebullitions of feeling, as when the people, politically or in some other way, are provoked and, as they consider, unnecessarily aggrieved, but when, as a matter of citizenship or duty, they have to submit to inconvenience they know how to do it cheerfully. In recent times their patience and calmness have been put to the severest tests. There have been the shortage of coal and the shortage of light, each in its turn causing discomfort and concern. Then, quite recently, there has been the bread shortage due to the strike of the bakers. The women made demonstrations on that occasion, but on the whole the people came splendidly through a trying ordeal. And now it appears that these were but as training experiences, for the citizens have just been submitted to a far more severe test than any of the others. The bulk of the city's water supply was cut off through damage to the conduit which brings the chief supply, and for five days only a very restricted supply was available, with the prospect ahead of its being wholly insufficient for the most essential purposes. There was an eight days' supply in the reservoirs, and when that was exhausted the possibilities of a drought at the very worst time of the year were sure to begin, and there was no remedy. But, most fortunately, the repairs to the conduit were completed in time, and never did Madrid feel more thankful in the blazing month of June as when at 7 o'clock in the evening the water began to flow along the public pipes again.

Source of Supply

Madrid derives its water supply—and it is splendid water as every traveler knows—from the valley of the Lozoya which is away out by the Guadarrama Mountains. There amid wild and impressive scenery is the Lake of Peñalara which is the source of the river Lozoya at a height of 8,000 feet above the sea level. The water is collected in what is called the Pontón de la Oliva and is then conducted to Madrid chiefly by the conduit known as the Isabel II Canal, which is in itself a fine piece of work of which the city has been justly proud, but which is not sufficient for its responsibilities. The normal daily supply of water through this agency is from 90,000 to 100,000 cubic meters. After this there is a small and uncertain supply from old conduits, and there is in the city also a supply of water brought by separate conduits from the same parts through the enterprise of a private company called the Sociedad Hidráulica Santillana at the head of which is the Duke del Infantado. This company, however, makes only a limited supply to houses and business establishments, chiefly the latter, by private arrangements and it effects no public service nor are the pipes laid for it. It is necessary also to state that, as between the company and the organizers of the Isabel II Canal, there is a long-standing feud, the Duke and the other proprietors of the Sociedad Hidráulica Santillana feeling that they have just grievances. However, of the total supply of water to the city from all sources 75 per cent comes through by way of the Isabel II Canal, and so, with this supply cut off, the peril of the population even with the most precious care taken of every drop from the other sources, can be imagined.

Its water supply, it may not be generally appreciated, has been one of the secrets of the success of modern Madrid. Remember that this city is perched nearly 1,000 feet above a plain. Up to 1858 it had no water supply worthy of the name; in that year 2000 cubic meters was the daily consumption of the inhabitants. In 1915 it was 297,000 cubic meters. The increase of population from 1860 to 1915 has been eight and a quarter times, but in the same period the consumption of water has increased 21 times.

A Changing Madrid

Here by this fact alone a story is unfolded of a changing and improving Madrid. Today the water comes to Madrid from the river Lozoya at the rate of 2500 liters per second, and the reservoirs at the capital have a capacity of 663,000 cubic meters. The lower zone of Madrid is supplied directly from the reservoirs, but the higher zones are supplied by means of central pumping machinery. The present generation can have no idea of what Madrid was like before it came by its present water supply. This latter was completed on June 24, 1858, when at half past 8 in the evening a jet of water spouted to a height of 90 feet at the end of the Calle Ancha de San Bernardo, and this water came from the Lozoya. It was a sign that the great work was consummated, and the citizens at once gave themselves over to a great celebration and festival. From this time the population and the business ac-

tivities of the city began to make a great advance. A lake or a fountain might very well be part of the arms of Madrid, and there is nothing in the world of which the people during the last few days have spoken of in such words of appreciation—"this blessed water," and "this precious liquid."

What Had Happened

What had happened was that at a spot about 20 kilometers from Madrid and some four kilometers from the place where a watchman first became aware that something had gone wrong, a part of the roof of the conduit to the extent of 38 meters had broken and fallen down, completely blocking up the water way. The enormous volume of water with the pressure it exerted was thus held back and did more damage. Why the ceiling of the conduit had thus collapsed is not explained; it may be convenience or otherwise that prompts the officials to say that it is simply a result of the inexplicable workings of nature. Of course the supply of water from this source to Madrid was at once cut off.

Immediately, with truly remarkable promptitude, showing an instant appreciation of the gravity of the situation, a large body of workmen, 100 or more, with the engineers Messrs. Castillo, Montalvo, Requena and Parrilla, got to work. It took them two days to get at the seat of damage, but all sundry worked day and night with few intervals in a manner that is not, perhaps, improperly described by the Madrid press as heroic. At times they were obviously in considerable danger. Apart from the value of their work they have made a satisfactory demonstration of the fact that Spanish workmen under great necessity can accomplish tasks which for skill and determination are the equal of those done by the workmen of any other land. In due course they succeeded in their great endeavor.

Long Queues Formed

The Duke del Infantado placed the Santillana water supply at the disposal of the city, and took measures for applying it in improvised piping to the public mains. He placed a public tap in the precincts of his own house at the disposal of the public. The Santillana mains were also tapped at various points for the benefit of the people, and the old mains exploited, the people gathering in long queues at the public places where this limited supply was available. Also they swarmed round the basins of the big fountains, the Cibeles and the Neptune at the foot of the Alcala, and the Carrera de San Jeronimo, and again they crowded round the big lake in the Retiro or Parque de Madrid and carried water from it in all manner of utensils, the authorities gravely warning them that such water should be used for cleansing purposes only.

The temper of the people was admirable. There was little ruffianism, but the inevitable profiteer arose and in places one found drinking water being sold at a peseta the glass. The authorities did their best to inspire hope in the citizens, but were once or twice premature in their announcements, and the situation was not without points of alarm when at last the news came that the damage had been repaired, that the water was running once again through the Canal de Isabel II and in five hours would reach the city. It did so.

The catastrophe, as it is described, has taught various lessons and pointed sundry morals, the chief of which is, as Sanchez de Toca, who is an expert in the matter of water supply, insists, the necessity for a double conduit.

UKRAINE SAID TO HAVE BOTH CORN AND SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Melensky, the representative in Great Britain of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Ukrainian Republic, has just addressed the members of the London Chamber of Commerce on optimistic lines, pointing out that while there were two governments in the country, one Bolshevik and one Democratic Ukrainian, there were still great trade possibilities. He supported Mr. Lloyd George in his view about the "bursting corn-bins," asserting that there were 5,000,000 tons of wheat ready for export, as well as a large amount of sugar.

He intimated, however, that the Ukrainian peasants who hold it all, would under no circumstances whatever sell to Bolsheviks, and he suggested in diplomatic language that if Mr. Krassin was offering the Ukrainian wheat over here, he was "talking through his hat." This wheat could only be obtained by direct intercourse between traders in this country and the Ukrainian peasants themselves, although the latter were largely controlled on cooperative lines. British business men were already going to the country, mostly through Danzig and Warsaw, as the Poles were offering facilities, and there was a considerable market for agricultural machinery. The Bolsheviks, however, for the moment control the Donetsk coal district, but very soon they would have ejected them, and then mining machinery would be needed.

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AUSTRALIA'S GREAT OPENING FOR SUGAR

Apart From Cane Sugar Industry in Queensland the Cultivation of Beet Sugar Would Enable Export Trade to Be Built Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The world shortage of sugar renders the discovery of new, and the development of old sources of supply, imperative. Owing to restricted production, due to the war, and the greater demand, the position has become acute. The price, too, bears no relation to that of 1914. In these circumstances it is of interest to turn to Australia as a sugar-producing country.

As is well known, Queensland is the home in the antipodes of the sugar cane industry, but this bountiful and highly protected industry is not even able to meet the requirements of the Commonwealth itself and importations on a large scale have been necessary. Wages in the Queensland sugar cane districts are very high. The Queensland cutters, too, have again and again resorted to the strike as a means of improving their position at the expense of the fruit-growing and jam-making trades, and also at the expense of the general sugar-consuming public in Australia.

Beet Sugar Favored

It may therefore be said that, with labor restrictions and strikes, the Queensland sugar industry has abused the advantage of its highly favored position. Thus it has become necessary to look further south for possible sources of supply. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Interstate Commission, sitting as a Royal Commission on the sugar industry, elicited from several expert witnesses evidence in favor of beet sugar. There is no doubt that if the new industry were adequately encouraged and, in its initial stages, financially supported by the government, it would prove a most profitable enterprise for all concerned and would result in not only the abolition of the present imports, but would enable a substantial export trade to be built up, thus helping the world position as well as satisfying local requirements.

That the Victorian Government has been more or less aware of the position has been proved by their spasmodic efforts to start the industry in the western district of that State. When experiments were made in beet growing in this district the results were very satisfactory and the average yield per acre was no less than 19.4 tons. With such results much could be done and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Oman, visited Port Fairy and saw the local farmers in regard to their application for the establishment of a sugar beet factory at the place mentioned.

Farmers' Men Good Offer

In reporting to his government Mr. Oman stated that he had examined the experimental plots at Port Fairy and that they were satisfactory and he proposed that if the farmers would subscribe £15,000 between them and undertake to cultivate at least 3500 acres for five years £25,000 should be found by the government. The farmers agreed to this but the farmers were unable or unwilling to put up the requisite £15,000. But the fact that the government were prepared to be responsible for no less a sum than £250,000 for the Port Fairy enterprise shows the more than promising future which was anticipated for the beet sugar growing industry in Victoria.

It is food for comment that such a scheme should have been indefinitely shelved because a handful of farmers failed to produce such a relatively small sum as that mentioned and that owing to the lack of agreement between the farmers and the Government

of Victoria the fruit growers should remain dependent upon the capricious Queensland cane sugar industry.

A satisfactory demonstration has already been given as to the successful cultivation of sugar beet in the Gippsland district, the local factory for which is the government-operated establishment at Maffra. Here the average yield per acre in 1911 was 13.3 tons, and in 1917 the yield was 11.6 tons. This being the case, it is regrettable that the industry has not been greatly extended, so that advantage could have been taken of the present world position of sugar. There is no doubt that had things been more developed a good harvest would have been reaped by all concerned. In this connection report of the Royal Commission on the Australian Sugar Industry, recently presented to the federal Parliament, is of considerable interest.

This report places the capital invested in raw sugar mills and machinery in Queensland and New South Wales at £4,500,000, and the value of the sugar lands in the same states at £5,541,486. So well are the cane cutters paid that the 6500 employed can earn £1 8s. each daily. The report further mentioned that on a production of 22,000 tons of sugar there should be a yearly yield of 8,800,000 gallons of molasses.

The Commissioner expressed the opinion that the present sugar import duty of £4 6d per ton was sufficient and would be so for some time to come. An important recommendation is the proposed establishment of a Commonwealth sugar control, with headquarters in Queensland, the control to consist of three commissioners. The federal Prime Minister has announced that, as a result of a conference at which were represented every interest concerned in the sugar industry, it was decided to increase the price from £21 per ton to £30 8s. Of this increase £4 was to go to the millers and £5 6s. 8d. to the growers. It was also decided to set up a council which would represent all those engaged in the industry to meet every February to fix any increase due to the extra cost of living.

Much Sugar Imported

During the last two seasons, owing to the local shortage, it had been necessary to import over 100,000 tons of sugar at an average price of £31. This sugar the government had sold for £27 7s. 6d. per ton. The retail price to the public will probably be raised to 6d. per lb. All this goes to demonstrate the urgency of the establishment of beet sugar factories wherever practicable. As a step in the right direction it may be mentioned that the Glenmaggie water storage works in Gippsland will be completed in just over two years at an estimated cost of £125,000. The completion of this scheme will have a most beneficial effect, action on the Maffra beet sugar factory which was taken over by the government some time ago. The fortunes of this factory have not always been quite satisfactory and the cause of this state of affairs can be traced to the inadequate water supply.

The result has been that only 1000 to 1200 acres were brought under cultivation, and the factory was more or less starved, as it is capable of dealing with four times the quantity of material which was yielded by the district. However, when the new water works are established, a much greater acreage can be cultivated and the factory therefore worked to its full capacity. From the foregoing it will be realized how important to Australia as a whole, is the extension of sugar growing, and how necessary and profitable it will be for all concerned, for every encouragement to be extended to the growers by the Australian governments.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—Public ownership has scored another sweeping triumph, as indicated in the annual report of the Toronto Hydro-Electric Power Commission, which shows a saving to the citizens of at least \$20,000,000 in power costs during the past eight years.

REPORT ON GERMAN FINANCIAL POSITION

Revenue Is Shown to Fall Permanently Short of Expenditure by Over 1,000,000,000 Marks—Huge Deficits Are Indicated

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—One of the first things that the new German Government has done is to make clear to the country its desperate financial position. It has tried to open its eyes to the fact that it is living on the edge of bankruptcy, that the national balance-sheet is becoming, with every issue, a sadder story of rising expenditure and incommensurate income and that the flood of paper marks from the printing presses only means growing scarcity of "real" money.

In his first speech to the Reichstag, the Finance Minister, Dr. Wirth, painted a picture in which nearly every hue was somber. He produced figures of such appalling magnitude, on the debit side, as surely no financier in history has ever presented. And perhaps the worst of all was that the debts showed an unbroken scale of increases and that nothing was forthcoming to indicate the possibility of calling a halt.

German Budget

To quote, in the same connection, the memorandum prepared for the Spa conference, "At present there is no possibility of paying back or of funding the floating debt. There is even no hope of stopping the further increase of the floating debt."

Germany's ordinary budget for 1920 estimates a current expenditure of 23,800,000,000 marks, to which has to be added at least 8,000,000,000 marks for the individual states and municipalities, making a total current expenditure of 32,000,000,000 marks, or 533 marks per head of the population. The proceeds of the taxes recently voted and of the old taxes are expected to yield permanently 30,350,000,000 marks. In other words, revenue falls permanently short of expenditure by over 1,000,000,000 marks. To this is added about 4,000,000,000 marks non-recurring expenditure of the state for 1920 on the ordinary budget, and the very large extraordinary budget of at least 12,000,000,000 marks, not including a probable deficit on the railways of 14,000,000,000 marks, and on the post office of 1,000,000,000 marks.

The memorandum already referred to sums up thus: "German finance is in a precarious state. Radical remedies will not save it. If Germany were to declare herself bankrupt—a suggestion sometimes made—social order would be turned into chaos. The German war loans have been taken up by a large strata of the population. These strata are supporters of the existing order for the time being. If their small savings turned out to be worthless, they would surely be driven into the camp of anarchy. Moreover, such a violent measure would bring about the collapse of industry and social life."

Financial Crisis

It is, of course, the war and its consequences which have brought about Germany's financial collapse, and Dr. Wirth showed clearly the gradual development of the catastrophe. Already in 1914 the gap between State

expenditure and income began to appear, and from month to month, from year to year, it grew wider, so that in 1918 there was a deficit of 2,000,000,000 marks, not including the sums that had to be set aside for incapacitated soldiers and the dependents of those who were lost.

This, however, was a slow descent compared with the developments of 1917. "Then," as Dr. Wirth explained, "began the real spoliation of the moral, material and financial strength of the nation. The war became more costly, the cost of living increased with it, and the impoverishment of the nation waxed from month to month. This overstraining of our strength was reflected in the imperial finances, both in the growth of the floating debt and in the disparity between current expenditures and income. Although the war loans were brilliant successes, they could no longer keep pace with the floating debts. By the end of the war these had nearly reached the 50,000,000,000 marks line."

But it was only after that period that things took a really catastrophic course. On the one side there were completely lacking any considerable revenue sources for the production of revenue, and on the other gigantic outputs to meet the consequences of the great military collapse. The liquidation of the war cost millions of marks a day, and there was no possibility of even the temporary expedient of raising a fresh loan from a defeated nation.

A Gigantic Sum

Germany's ordinary and extraordinary budgets for this year, taken together, require the raising of the gigantic sum of 55,000,000,000 marks, and one one-seventh of the progressive expenditure. At the present moment the national debt stands at about 209,000,000,000 marks, but the railways still have to be paid for, so that Dr. Wirth estimates the real liability at between 264,000,000,000 and 265,000,000,000 marks! The interest on this sum requires the raising of over 12,000,000,000 marks, and failure to meet it would, of course, mean the collapse of the social system, for nearly everybody in Germany with any possessions at all is a holder of war loan. New sources of taxation no one seems able to discover. It is argued that to increase the tariff on personal incomes would only defeat its own ends, for it already goes up to nearly 80 per cent on very large revenues. On the other hand, indirect taxation also seems to have reached the limit of possibilities without risking a working-class upheaval.

The only remedy the present government is able to suggest is "freedom of economic action, and economic cooperation with other nations." If these conditions are granted—to quote again the Spa memorandum—"There is hope that the people of Germany, trained to work, will put all their strength into economic reconstruction."

HARVEST LABORERS SCARCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SANTA BARBARA, California—Laborers for the coming harvest in Santa Barbara County are so scarce that authorized representatives of the various fruit associations and companies have stated to Governor Stevens that they will abide by any scale of wages offered employees that shall be declared reasonable by the Industrial Welfare Commission. Laborers are getting \$5 a day and board.

CANADA'S FUTURE AS LORD MILNER SEES IT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Dominion Day was celebrated at the Connaught Rooms, the High Commissioner for Canada, Sir George H. Perley, presiding. Among those present were John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, Viscount Milner, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, Colonel Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, and P. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia.

Viscount Milner, proposing the toast of "The Dominion of Canada," said, comparatively speaking, the group of nations under the British flag might regard themselves as being fortunate. They had been among the victors, strained, were very far from being exhausted, and they were capable of illimitable expansion, and although they had been retarded more or less by social unrest, none of them as yet had been brought face to face with the grim specter of revolution.

Viscount Milner thought that Canada was of all the most to be envied. He was sure that Canada, like every other country, was full of discontent, but he ventured to think that there was singularly little ground for that. She had a wonderful combination of advantages, and a record of recent achievements of which she had every right to be proud; and she had a boundless field of yet greater achievements ahead of her. A great deal was due from the New World if the world was to maintain that prosperity and order which was essential to civilized life.

In view of the conditions existing in Central and Eastern Europe and Asia, it was quite as well for humanity that civilization was firmly anchored somewhere, and he believed that it was firmly anchored in the American Continent north of Mexico, and certainly in Canada. It was an encouraging thought, he said, that Canada, the greatest of all the links in the chain of British States encircling the world, was as sound as she was prosperous. The position of Canada today was one which would be very hard to break down, and it was, he thought, certain in the future that she would extend increasingly beyond her own border. She was conscious of her responsibilities toward the Empire and the world, and the greater the interest she took in imperial affairs outside her borders the better for the whole world.

LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
PRINCE RUPERT, British Columbia—After being out on strike for six weeks, the longshoremen of this port have returned to work. On the appointment of a conciliation board under the Lemieux Act, the international headquarters ordered the men back to work pending a final settlement of the dispute. Judge Young has been appointed chairman of the conciliation board, and the other two members are W. E. Thompson for the men and F. Dawson for the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, which owns all the docks. The longshoremen are demanding the same rate of wages as paid at Vancouver and Victoria, but the company contends that the rate of living is higher in the two larger cities named, and refuses to meet the demand. During the strike considerable freight was handled by office employees of the company and local merchants.



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MOTERING BOOM IN ENGLAND SLACKENS

Proposed Increase in Taxation and General High Costs Causes Orders to Be Canceled—No Signs of Immediate Slump

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—After the unequal pressures set up by the motor boom it was of course inevitable that there should be a period of storm for the motor trade in Great Britain. That period has now arrived. It is not easy to gauge either the exact extent or the ultimate effect of the present disturbances, although their evidences are patent enough. Scared by the proposed sharp increases in taxation and the general rise in the cost of living, numbers of new buyers are canceling their orders for cars. Regular motorists are seriously considering, and in many cases taking practical steps toward, a reduction of running expenses by ordering cars of a lower power. In the hope that they may get delivery before the present high rates for secondhand cars fall.

The mushrooms of the boom are beginning to wither. They are learning that people cannot produce a new car from blue prints and order deposits. Even the old oaks of the trade, in many cases, are being shaken to their roots. Invitations for new capital to strengthen the old stock are quite the order of the day. The recent £4,000,000 combine of component manufacturers for the large-scale production of a single car, recently reported in The Christian Science Monitor, is now an established fact, and today comes news of the amalgamation of the Sunbeam firm with the Clement-Talbot-Darracq combination. Subject to ratification by the shareholders concerned it is proposed to combine these businesses together with the component firms in which they already have a controlling interest, in one concern under the title "S. D. T. Motors Ltd."

Various Boogies Seen

Signs of disturbances appear in every direction. One day it is the bogey of the American invasion, another, competition from German factories, later an agitation, scarcely flattering to British dignity, against left-hand steering, with wild talk of repressive legislation! The threatened fuel shortage is a perennial source of "jumps."

Meanwhile the cost of labor is increasing and the engineers are now negotiating for a further rise of wages. In spite of prodigious efforts, the management of the factories are unable to get production to their satisfaction. All these factors aggravate the storm.

It would be easy to deduce from these facts that the threatened slump in the motor trade has already commenced. Scare headlines to that effect have indeed already appeared in the daily press. There is, however, no real evidence that this is a true reading of the facts. For every order that is canceled another customer comes forward. The real slump is still of the future and there are no signs of its immediate arrival.

Bernard Shaw's Views

Bernard Shaw has added to the discussion on motor taxation, and, of course, has signaled his arrival by boldly contending that, so far, both sides have missed the real issue.

The contestants in the present taxation debate may be divided into two schools: Those who favor taxation based upon horsepower, cum-weight, which is the basic idea embodied in the proposed new scheme and supported by the majority of commercial

vehicle owners—and those who demand taxation based on motor fuel—the basic idea strenuously fought for by the automobile association backed by the majority of private car owners and motorcyclists. The former school advance only the negative arguments that the fuel tax is difficult to collect and easy to evade, and the latter that the fuel tax is the only fair index to the individual use of the roads, for the upkeep of which, presumably, the tax is to be levied. Both sides have from the first assumed that the upkeep of the roads should be borne, in one or another proportion, by those

of the roads and the unhampered development of all forms of automobilism are in the ultimate interest of the community just as much as the upkeep of bridges and canals. Undoubtedly he places his finger on a modern fallacy when he asserts that the present taxation proposals are a clumsily veiled attempt to tax the rich, as though all motorists were owners of expensive cars and the cheap mass-produced car had never arrived. If the rich are to be taxed, let it be frankly and openly in his contention. Meantime the attack on the new tax-

THE GENTLE AND JOYOUS HENLEY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Nothing better describes the regatta at Henley on Thames than these words of Mr. R. C. Lehmann, the famous oar and renowned Cambridge coach, "gentle and joyous."

Henley is the heyday of youth personified in all shapes and forms from the gypsy baby, peacefully sleeping amid crowds, to the

goes off to "look for the others," all to be packed into the train with their owners when they turn up. Everybody turns up on time, even the tall boy who tries to look absorbed in the bookstall because he is wearing his boating colors. The paper boys do a roaring trade with the dailies, which claim to know all about Henley. But do they? "He only knows of Henley, who off to Henley goes," if one may misquote. One has to be with the crowd from start to finish to enjoy it thoroughly; packed into the train with billows of white and flaming colors, the picnic begins at once.

Newspapers are consulted, programs are scanned and questions asked. "What are the Boston crew doing?" "Why are the experts at Henley pinning their faith on the Jesus or Leander crew?" and—"The Press says the Americans are tall burly fellows and are said to have a surprise up their sleeves!"

And then there is a hunt for the salad dressing which becomes international, and finally every one, the salad dressing included, is landed on the platform of the little riverside town of Henley and a stream of white and colored tracks flow down the little street to the river bank.

How good it seems to be there, the river running peacefully as if it had never heard of a regatta, yet reflecting on its placid surface the brightly colored bunting and decorations, and the yellow 1920 flags, which adorn every boat. The little gardens are bright with delphiniums, geraniums, roses, and poppies, the boatmen guard their sheep, and in contrast to all the brightness the old sixteenth century houses at the corner stand with their timbered and overhanging fronts.

Then the human tide parts to the right and the left—by the great plane tree by the bridge, some one way, some the other. Already a crowd is on the bridge waiting for the first race. Motors whirl by with strangers in them, but slowly comes a great carthorse with a happy grin on its back going along to the hayfields, and beyond in the distance there are green slopes where the heavy shadows lie athwart in the sunshine, thrown from the masses of trees that crown the hills and frame the fields, red with poppies or filled with standing shocks of hay. But the crowd sweeps on toward the Towing Path, past the beflowered inclosures and stands, toward the Lion Meadow. Streams of people pass and repass. Boys, boys, boys, big boys and little boys, and the smaller the boy the greater the dignity, the bigger the cane, and the smarter the gloves. Proud parents walk with their boys, fond aunts follow boys, boys altogether, boys two by two, such nice manners, such unexpected voices at the time the yelling takes place, such careless art in getting in and out of punts, but such precision in indicating when and where "his people" are taking the lunch baskets, and all the time the gypsies following, babies with yellow handkerchiefs round their heads asleep in their arms, crying, "Buy a broom, dear, you've got a lucky face, give the baby a penny, dear." Genuine gypsies talking their own patter to each other as they stand in groups, making a vivid picture in the sunshine, while just beyond them a clumsy-looking boat is drawn up to the bank and great masses of ripe fruit are being piled into it.

A bronze-haired gypsy girl has a brilliant real old Norwich shawl drawn round her shoulders; it is old, she knows, it was her great-grandmother's. Did George Borrow in his Norwich days ever admire that shawl fresh from the Norwich looms? A bang, the boats have started, people tear along the banks, every one is shouting, the little fellows the loudest, the punt that is always in the way is restrained, the noise increases till there is another bang, and everything becomes normal again and people are free to visit the swings and roundabouts or the booth with the attractive notice, "Change all bad nuts. Fair play and courtesy," or to wander down toward Hambleton where the smooth lawns of Greenlands slope down to the river, where Lord Hambleton is entertaining his guests. Just opposite the stately house two happy men, who have been camping out in a canvas-covered skiff for a week, push off from the bank, throwing their boots into the hold, and paddle across to the other side, where they mingle with laces and pearls and softly robed debutantes, stealing up stream toward the white pavilion of the Phyllis Court Club, with its clustering pink rambling roses.

NORWAY'S PROJECTED COMMERCIAL ROUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There are many schemes on foot for aerial services in Norway, which are an indication of the great interest taken in this new method of commercial transport.

The Norwegian Air Traffic Company has sent an application to the Department of Trade for a government grant for the Budget period 1920-1921, to the amount of 1,200,000 kroner, for the purpose of starting and working an air service from Christiania via Arendal and Christiansand to Stavanger, and another service from Christiania via Gothenburg to Copenhagen.

In the event of the grant being made, the Air Traffic Company intends to maintain a daily post and passenger service on these routes, and to carry on the Copenhagen route in connection with the services of the Svenska Lufttrafik Company and a Danish company. It is also proposed to maintain the service by means of hydro-aeroplanes, which can take several passengers and also a considerable quantity of air post, of which it is assumed that each craft would be able to carry from 200 to 300 kilos.

By request of the Department of Trade, made on February 23, 1918, the company drew up a proposal for a general agreement with the government concerning the carriage of aerial post, and arrangements which have been since completed have now so far progressed that the Air Traffic Company considers itself able to put forward positive proposals regarding the air traffic.

The routes planned include one across the North Sea to give direct communication with the British Isles. This, it is suggested, would at first have to be laid from Stavanger to Aberdeen or Dundee, this being the shortest distance across the sea between Scandinavia and Great Britain. Later on this route could be made into a branch of a great north European air route, continued via Christiania and thence to Petrograd.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES TZECHO-SLOVAK ARMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—On the occasion of the maneuvers which recently concluded the course for artillery officers in the training center at Milovice, President Masaryk of Tzecho-Slovakia delivered an address to the assembled officers and men. He first of all expressed his satisfaction at the successful display of military efficiency, and stated that the standard of the army was continually improving. The Tzecho-Slovak infantry fully satisfied all modern requirements, and showed energy and keenness in the work they had carried out. The artillery had made admirable progress, in spite of all the obstacles by which their development had been handicapped. President Masaryk expressed his gratification at being able to thank the French commanders, and he took advantage of the opportunity to mention the fact that France was the first to give Tzecho-Slovakia a helping hand and to assist in the formation of a Tzecho-Slovak Army. In the further course of his speech President Masaryk drew attention to the difference in esprit de corps between the old army and their present one.

"Our army," he said, "must be a democratic one. Each member of it must work both with his head and his hands. The old barrier between ordinary occupations and the army must fall. There will be no distinction between them. We do not wish to have an imperialistic army. Our troops must be familiar with and become inculcated with the ideals of true humanity. But in addition they must be actuated by ideals and by bravery." President Masaryk then emphasized the circumstance that the present time still demanded the existence of an army. But in Tzecho-Slovakia it would be an army of soldier-workers, who would be knit together by voluntary discipline. To this he attached special importance.

"Not the discipline which demands passive obedience, but the realization that tasks must be carried out with precision—simply discipline from inner conviction." At the conclusion of his speech, President Masaryk said: "I am certain that every soldier today thoroughly understands the significance of an army to us. It is my endeavor to preserve peace. But, if need be, we shall be able to show what a Tzech stands for. The Hussite idea exists within us yet. Our army is a means toward the peaceful development of our Republic and the preservation of peace. And our aim is the preservation and fostering of our Republic. Each one must bear this national program well in mind."



Henley course lined with punts as crews finish race

Photograph from Sport and General, London

who own or drive the vehicles. Thus, ding dong, has the debate raged for several months.

Bernard Shaw now takes the floor with the assertion that the basic idea underlying both these forms of taxation are as defunct as turnpike roads and toll gates; that one might as well propose taxing a man who wears hobnailed boots for his additional wear on the sidewalk. He emphasizes this point by showing that, if the London store delivers his groceries to his country house by motor van, they charge not only a proportionate cost of the van but also of the tax—plus profit on both—to prove to him that he, not they, use the road between the store and his house. If these assertions sound somewhat silly, as he admits they do, why do the two schools of motorists talk and write as though they were serious when they discuss motor taxation?

Finally he claims that the upkeep of the roads is a brake on the progress of the motor industry gathers weight and power while the threatened increase undoubtedly plays an important part in the present difficulties of the trade.

MEAT PRICES LOWER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The prices of sirloin, round and rump steak to the consumer have dropped 10 cents a pound within the last 10 days, following the appointment of enough local representatives of the state commission on the necessities of life to investigate practically all of the shops in the Commonwealth.

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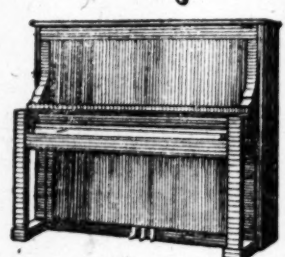
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jessica Jane Searches for the White Heather

It had been raining all the morning and the shining drops had been very busy in the garden, washing the trees and the grass and the red gravel paths and the faces of the flowers. Little showers of water would still fall from branches when the wind moved among them and the rays of the sun made them appear as diamonds, so brightly they sparkled. The sky had also been washed and was the tenderest forget-me-not blue, while over it there played the tiniest and feeblest of clouds, like baby lambs. Margery Molly and Jessica Jane sniffed at the warm, wonderful smell of earth after rain and smiled at each other joyously and were ready for anything. They waved good-by to the kitten in the garden and a blue tit on the wall and started off down the road with small legs composing something between a hop, skip and jump, and a sort of jog trot, too!

There were so many things that they both loved; they loved the sound of rain pattering on leaves and roofs and window-panes; they loved the sound of wind in the trees at night when the movement was so slight that it sounded like a far-off murmuring. They loved brown bees and golden bees and red bees, and followed many an emerald green or turquoise blue butterfly that fluttered on its happy, uneven course among the flowers, and now, as they pattered down the shady road with fields on either side, they were wondering what special thing they could do on this gold and blue afternoon.

Suddenly Jessica Jane started one of her queer, pretty dances in the road. "I know what we can do," she cried, taking little Margery Molly's hand in her own and starting to run. "We'll go and look for the White Heather!" And she ran and talked and waved and pulled Margery Molly ever by the hand, and suddenly they had left it all behind and were standing at the edge of a cliff, covered with short wiry grass, and at the bottom of this cliff thundered the sea, and it was jade green and edged with frothing foam. Then a voice called "Margery Molly, Margery Molly!" and while Jessica Jane was still gazing down at the wonderful sight beneath her, Margery Molly had followed the calling voice.

Jessica Jane was quite used to this and knew she would hear something jolly when she found Margery Molly again, so she looked around and wondered where the White Heather could be. A great white sea-gull soaring over her made a great circle, and, coming close, cried as it passed: "Not at the top of the cliff will you find it, Jessica Jane. That would be too easy, wouldn't it? But don't you love it up here? Isn't the smell of the sea splendid, and look at the huge green and brown rocks so far beneath you, Ah!"

"Sea and seaweed and salty spray. These we love to sing!" And the sea-gull, with a sudden beating of wings, was out and away to join its companions. And Jessica Jane had not yet found the White Heather!

There was a very small gorse bush near her covered with flaming yellow flowers, and suddenly she espied, at the very top of them all, a small person who was regarding her steadily from under a yellow tasseled cap. "Now hurry up," the little girl of the gorse bush cried. "It's getting late. Of course, the rain put the whole thing back a little," and she gave a sudden smile at Jessica Jane and then looked solemn again and said, "I hope you know the lesson?" She did not wait for Jessica Jane to reply, but asked: "Why do violets hide under the leaves?"

"Because it makes us so happy to hunt for them and then find them at last," answered Jessica Jane. Her questioner thought a moment and then said, "That would be all right if it were the right answer. We'll try another. What would you find at the end of a rainbow?"

"The Pot of Gold," cried Jessica Jane, smiling.

A nod told her this time she was right, and the next question came flying out. "Where do the colors go every night?" Jessica Jane was very puzzled and I believe that even if she had given an answer that the little gorse girl would not have known if it was right or not. But now she pointed with the green stick and said, "Down the cliff, at the edge of the sea, White Heather is there, maybe, maybe!" And Jessica Jane was left alone with the sea-gulls crying above her.

She looked down—it was a very long way down. The sun was sinking in the sky and the sea was turning to fiery copper. Suddenly it seemed to her that there flashed near her feet something in shining white, and a little sweet windy voice was saying, "This way, Jessica Jane. Follow me! Down the cliff to the edge of the sea!" And Jessica Jane started down the steep side of the cliff in search of the White Heather.

She wandered along the strip of sand and saw many shells of quaint shapes and colors; some were the palest transparent green; some were pink; some were speckled with black and purple and among the rocks little pools were forming and there were all sorts of things to explore, but that was not finding the White Heather, and even now as she had stopped and picked up so many shells it had grown dark. Now round a curve of the cliff she went and suddenly found herself staring straight at the treasure she sought. Not very tall it was, and the flowers were tiny and bell-like, and snowy white and surrounded by a pool of light which came from the moon now high above them. And "Oh!" sighed Jessica Jane with happiness, and fell on her knees, and very, very

gently bent over until she could kiss the tiny plant. Now again came that musical voice to her—"Dig all around it, gently and carefully. Dig deep, dig deep! See that you get all the roots, won't you—and then we'll go home and live in the garden with the rosebud!" So the White Heather was lovingly removed.

Much later Jessica Jane arrived in her own garden, and the moonlight was bathing all the flowers, and they seemed to Jessica Jane to be all wide-awake and watching, and when they saw what she carried they swayed and danced on their stalks and whispered among themselves, and as for the little pink rosebud, why the tallest fir tree could hear its clear happy laughter. So a big hole was dug under the rose tree and the White Heather was very carefully placed in it, the roots were carefully arranged and the earth put back and patted and smoothed, and there in the moonlight stood, shining and erect, the little new sister of the flowers and, bending over it, pinker than ever with pleasure, waved the rosebud.

Jessica Jane looked round the garden and smiled, and the daisies, who were falling off to sleep again, opened their eyes and blinked at her and smiled, and it seemed to her that all the flowers were smiling and waving and lots and lots of soft, sweet voices blended into one that said, "We do love you so much, Jessica Jane!" And Jessica Jane could not say anything, but just stood and smiled back, and she wouldn't say anything to Margery Molly, who wanted to hear all about it—"Tell you tomorrow," murmured Jessica Jane. Margery Molly sat up for a long time and looked out of the open window, and all the time she smiled and hummed to herself, because she had lots to tell in the morning, too!

Little Dog Curly

Curly was Fred's dog. He was small and had deep brown curly hair and that was why he was given his name. When Fred took his canvas canoe to the river, Curly always went along and watched carefully while the boat was unloaded from the long cart on which it was carried, and then usually barked very loudly when the bow slid into the water, pushed by Fred. Sometimes Curly would be allowed to jump into the canoe and ride along with his owner, and sometimes he would have to stay behind.

But Curly did not always like to remain on the bank of the river and not have any of the fun of canoeing, so he would often leap into the water and go paddling along with his two front legs striking in the water, like some kind of a front-wheel paddle boat. He would swim after Fred and when he reached the canoe would circle around it, looking just as hard as he could at his owner and wondering if there was any chance of getting lifted into the boat. Once in a while Fred would go back to land, make Curly shake himself very nearly dry and then would let him sit down quietly between his knees while he paddled.

But when the little brown dog could not go canoeing, and did not have any desire to swim, he would run along the bank of the stream, following the canoes of Fred and his friends. He was a faithful little dog. Sometimes the bank of the river on a curve, perhaps, would be marshy and full of reeds in muddy soil, so that Curly would not be able to follow so close to the boats, but would have to run far out of sight of the boats to reach a place where the bank was firm ground. When he came to these marshes, Curly would sit down and bark as he watched the canoes disappear around the bend of the river. Then he would think better of it, and would race around the marshes and hurry to the place where the boats would pass, and there he would be sitting, all ready to welcome the boys when they came in sight.

The End of Our Trip

The camping trip is over. We're out of the woods and back at the farm house. We've changed our clothes and now we're sitting on the verandah. We've an hour to wait for the train which will take us out of the Algonquin Park, so I may as well write some more of my story.

In the words of the old Adventure books—here endeth the Original and Marvelous Escapades of the Three Voyageurs—Uncle Billy, Aunt Mary, and me.

I can't help wishing all our study boys had been out here with me, camping in Canada. McBride—we call him the Judge because he's so solemn you know—would find bugs and beetles he'd never dreamed of. He would spend hours poring over those little black chaps who scoot along on the top of the water their hind legs twice as long as their front ones. And Sturton who sometimes imagines he's an artist would sharpen his pencils all away to nothing trying to sketch the trees here. It would make him open his eyes to see that little island popping up out of the water, just opposite our last camp. The trees were packed on it so closely that all their branches must have got mixed up together. There were swamp cedars round at the water's edge, and inside the cedars, spruce, silver birch, maple, and pine had packed themselves together in fine confusion. They would certainly keep Sturton busy if he tried to draw them all.

Every one would enjoy the loons. How the others laughed at me the first day of our trip. We were sitting on the shore of Lake Victoria getting supper when I heard the weirdest cry I'd ever heard. It was like a loud



"Bow Wow," Says the Dog

"Bow wow," says the dog.
"Mew, mew," says the cat.
"Grun, grun," goes the hog.
And "Squeak!" goes the rat.
"Chirp, chirp," says the sparrow,
"Caw, caw," says the crow,
"Quack, quack," says the duck,
And the cuckoo you know.

So with sparrows and cuckoos,
With rats and with dogs,
With ducks and with crows,
With cats and with hogs!
A fine song I've made
To please you, my dear,
And if it's well sung,
'Twill be charming to hear.

British Nesting Birds
The Swallow

(HIRUNDO RUSTICA)

Of all the birds the swallow is the most welcome of our summer visitors and recognized as the harbinger of that season of the year. Usually arriving in the south of England during the first week of April and in the midlands about a week later, it gradually extends its range northward, reaching the northern parts of Scotland at the end of the month or early in May. It regularly visits the outer Hebrides, as well as the Orkneys and Shetlands. It also occurs in the Faroe Islands and occasionally has appeared as far north as Iceland, Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya.

The swallow returns annually to its old quarters. As a rule the precise spot is resorted to and if the old nest of the previous year still exists it is repaired and relined with fresh feathers and generally put in order. Sometimes the same nest is used for several consecutive seasons. Like the robin, the swallow associated its home in close proximity with the dwellings of man. Outbuildings of all kinds, such as barns, stables, sheds, and frequently chimneys (thence the common name of chimney-swallows), and even rooms of inhabited houses are at times utilized for nesting purposes.

The nest is supported on a beam, rafter or other ledge, usually close under the roof of the building. It is open above and is shaped like a half-saucer or horseshoe, and is formed of pellets of mud collected from the edge of a pond, or road puddle, and carried one by one to the nest, where they are modeled and mixed with bits of straw, hay and hair to strengthen the wall; the interior is well lined with fine dried grass stems and feathers.

Later on in the autumn the swallows assemble into large flocks previous to their departure in late September or early in October. Sometimes the great autumnal gatherings amount to several hundred individuals of both young and old birds. They spend their time either sitting twittering on the dead branches of trees, telegraph wires, buildings or railings, or are on the wing in constant search of insects.

By the middle of October most of the swallows have left the shores of Britain, but a few still linger on until November and a few in December. Instances have been recorded of these birds having been seen in January and even in February, but such occurrences are very rare. These winter stragglers have obviously spent their retarded stay in this country in the warmest districts of the south, where food could readily be obtained. Swallows which have spent the sum-

mer in this country pass south of the equator and winter in South Africa, extending their range as far as the Cape of Good Hope.

The swallow possesses a very pleasing, sweet and varied song, which is produced at its best while at rest, perched on some exposed site, such as a telegraph wire, chimney top, or leafless branch of a tree; but it also frequently warbles during flight. Its alarm note resembles the word "tit-tit," and when excited, "he-wit, he-wit," and when excited, "he-wit, he-wit."

It drinks during flight by shimmering over the surface of ponds and rivers. The flight of this elegant and beautiful bird is well known, sometimes it is only discernible at the great elevation at which it often may be seen performing its graceful evolutions in the clear blue sky on a hot summer day, at other times in dull sultry weather it glides to and fro over pasture lands only a few inches above the surface, gracefully twisting and turning as it speeds along; it also delights in playing over the surface of water and every now and again slipping a drop or two as it goes, marking the spot with a little splash.

These birds like the rest of the swallow family are almost continually on the wing, rising before sunrise and retiring after sunset, seldom resting. The swallow may be readily distinguished from the martins by its very long attenuated outer tail feathers and the entire upper parts of the plumage deep metallic blue, excepting a band of white spots across the tail composed of a white patch on the inner web of each feather except the central pair; the forehead and throat, and the rest of the underparts are whitish-buff and the undertail-coverts pale chestnut.

A Story of the Sea

After roaming about on the island of St. Paul we found on the land, just adjoining the eastern beach, several quite well-built houses; the sides of stone and the roofs are supported by heavy wooden timbers, and as there is neither stone (excepting lava) nor a shrub of any kind, everything must have been brought to the island at very considerable labor and expense. The lowest of these houses is capable of housing at least 150 men; then on the next sort of terrace higher up, there are four more; these, I should think, had been for the officers, and finally there was one much better sort of place standing by itself still higher up that had evidently been for the captain himself. Probably these places were used in between the long cruises when their ship was in for repairs or being hauled up for scrapping, there being a well-built slipway for the purpose. Many firmly believe

that the high cliffs that surround two-thirds of the lagoon, honeycombed as they are with caves, hold many secrets.

Many and many a mile do these caves reach both inland and under the sea, mighty caverns that will some day surrender their secrets to the explorer with a well-equipped party. At present the only inhabitants of the cliff is an innumerable colony of albatross, the monarch of the air, only to be found south of the line. To see some of these great birds floating gracefully on motionless wing in the strong gale, sometimes almost stationary and increasing their speed at will until they can overtake and easily sail round the fastest ship, is a sight never to be forgotten. Some of these old warriors measure 20 and even 30 feet from tip to tip of their wings.

On one occasion a party had been over to the ship and carried away about a dozen pounds of food, but when it came to working their way down the cliff the colony of albatross vigorously disputed the way by swooping round at terrific speed endeavoring to snatch the prospective meal from the hands of the owners, and it was not till a supporting party came that headway could be made down to the beach.

No doubt by means of a condensing apparatus the water difficulty will be met, for at present the only good drinking water is found on top of the island, and one hardly expects to climb a couple of thousand feet for a drink. Other water issues from the boiling springs that are fairly frequent round the edge of the lagoon at low tide, at high tide the water flows into them; as a matter of fact, we did not find a great deal of difference between the pure salt and the mineral fresh of the springs; but water there must be, if only for the goats that have their home there though we did not get much chance of making their close acquaintance, we saw them in the distance and they saw us; that was about all there was to it, except a friendly flick of their tail.

Penguins, on the other hand, would not get out of the way, even though we fell over them, and to watch these little fellows coming through the surf was really wonderful. Through the hollow curl of a breaking wave you would see numbers of little heads poking out watching their chance, and then with one accord, when the right wave came, a whole covey would make their way ashore, coming through the white tumbling surf like little torpedoes; quickly they would scramble up the steep beach and hop away with a ridiculously dignified look. This hopping through the centuries has worn rows of steps up the beach to their rookery, where hundreds of thousands of them make the echoes ring with their perpetual "erat, erat."

But finally the day came when we said good-by to the penguins, albatross, lagoon, and caves, with all their treasures still unexplored. A ship hove in sight and on seeing our smoke and other signals, lowered away her sails and hove to, till we could send a boat; of which it might have been mentioned there were eight in the four upper houses. Some were almost seaworthy, but looked as if they had been built about the year nothing; however, we managed to find one that served our purposes quite well for fetching water from the boiling springs, and at last to take us all on board the waiting ship, where we were welcomed with the true comradeship of the sea; clothes and food were served out with the utmost unselfishness.

Sail was again hoisted, and as her head paid off she quickly gathered way through the blue waters of the South Indian Ocean. Standing on deck that evening with our gaze fixed on the tiny dot of land slowly fading to view, we watched the sun slide quickly down below the horizon; a few moments and the island of St. Paul had disappeared into the night that now closed round our ship. Just the occasional creak of a yard aloft and the swish of water past her sides, bright with phosphorous that outlined the ship with a bright band of silver, as she silently clove her way toward the island continent of Australia.

With a sigh, half of regret, we turned and made our way below.

Irrigation

Anyone who is accustomed to a country where rains come during almost every month of the year would be very much surprised to live in a country where there is no rain, or very little of it for six months at a time. And these six months are usually during the summer time. But how do the trees and the hay and all the other green things get water? That is the interesting part of it, for the people who own the orchards and hay fields have to make their own rain for the growing things. And the way they water the fields is by irrigation. Water is brought in ditches from reservoirs filled by springs, or rivers or artesian wells, and made to run along the trunks of the trees, and over the fields, and thus irrigate or water the green growing things, so that they grow just as fast as ever they can. Sometimes these irrigation ditches can be seen for miles along a road, and from them smaller ditches run to little farms and orchards along the way, letting each have just as much water as it needs for the trees and hay, or alfalfa, as most of the hay is called in the irrigated countries.

After lunch they went back to the schoolroom to hear the results of the competition. "Dick has guessed the most," said Mrs. Baynes. "He has 12 correct." She gave Dick a book of stories about animals. "Peggy has second prize. She guessed eleven," and she clasped a pretty string of beads round the little girl's neck. "For the best model Kenneth's squirrel had the most votes. He had very cleverly shown it perched on a branch, and in the act of cracking a nut. So natural was the little creature that every competitor had recognized it. His prize was a box of candies, which he shared with his guests."

"Would you care to take home your animals?" asked Mr. Baynes. "Yes, please!" they all cried. So the Sunshine Zoo was packed up in little boxes by nurse, and carried away at the close of a most enjoyable party.

The Sunshine Zoo

"Oh, it is raining!" she cried, as she opened the window to put out her jackdaw's breakfast.

Kenneth's face became serious. "Father, do you think we had better send and tell the boys and girls not to come today?"

"We will wait awhile, laddie. I think it will be fine presently."

So Kenneth busied himself with arranging the new Indian toys in the nursery for the inspection of the friends he had invited to his party, and he endeavored not to listen to the pit-patter of the raindrops on the windows.

"I've been out on the verandah, and I can't see the tiniest scrap of blue sky," said Muriel, running into the nursery, "and I heard father telling George we should not require the wagonette this afternoon for a picnic even if it should stop raining."

"Then what are we to do?" asked Kenneth. "It would have been simply delightful in the woods, climbing trees and playing hide-and-seek, and it's ever such fun making a gipsy fire to boil the kettle."

"Never mind, dear," said nurse. "An indoor party will be quite a change, and I daresay we shall think of plenty of nice games to play."

Every little guest came in good time. Mrs. Baynes with Kenneth and Muriel received them in the wide old-fashioned hall, where, although it was the middle of summer, a log fire blazed merrily on the low hearth.

Then they were summoned to the schoolroom. On the door was a placard with these words:

THE SUNSHINE ZOO
PRICE OF ADMISSION—A SMILING FACE

"But where are the animals?" asked the children, when they were all seated at two long tables.

"You are going to make the Zoo," replied Mr. Baynes. He gave to each child a square board, and a lump of plasticine.

"Muriel, carry round this hat, and every one please take a piece of paper, but do not tell anyone what is written on it. Then you must try and model the creature whose name is on your paper."

There were exclamations of delight or dismay when the children read their papers.

"Now I shall allow you fifteen minutes," announced Mr. Baynes. "Then on this table I will assemble the Zoo."

Soon busy little fingers were working at the plasticine. It was of different colors, bright and pretty, and very easy to model.

"Please Mr. Baynes, I do not know whether mine is a bird or an animal," piped little Edgar, the youngest competitor.

Mr. Baynes whispered into his ear, and in a short time he too had evolved from his lump of plasticine an extraordinary creature.

"Time to stop!" called Mr. Baynes, putting away his watch. "Kenneth, please give round these pencils, and you, Muriel, these papers. Now bring up the Zoo."

He placed a numbered ticket against each entry. The children were anxious to know what to write, and listened attentively while he said, "You will see your papers are numbered from one to twenty. So now are the inhabitants of our Sunshine Zoo. Write down opposite the numbers the names of as many of them as you can. Then put a cross against the one you think is the best."

Round and round the table walked the children. It was certainly a puzzling task.

"Why did you choose such hard ones for us to make, father?" whispered Muriel. "I only know my own, and two others."

Mrs. Baynes came in to inspect the models, and Kenneth handed her a paper too.

"Oh dear!" she laughed. "You really can't expect me to recognize all these strange animals!" When the children had declared that they couldn't guess another one, the papers were collected. Mr. Baynes held up each creature in turn. The boy or girl who had modeled it called out its name which he wrote on the blackboard by the correct number. This caused the greatest amusement of all, and Mr. Baynes made such droll remarks.

"A kangaroo, did you say? I thought it was a dormouse."

"Why, Muriel, don't you know that an elephant has a trunk?"

"Number seventeen—a dromedary! Dear me! You've forgotten his hump!"

"Come to the library afterwards, Edgar, and I'll show you a picture of a flamingo. Yours would pass very well for a chicken."

"I will mark the papers, while you have a romp in the hall," said Mrs. Baynes.

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"Yes, please!" they all cried.

So the Sunshine Zoo was packed up in little boxes by nurse, and carried away at the close of a most enjoyable party.

Don't You Think It Very Lovely

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Don't you think it very lovely, oh, Oh, very lovely, oh, To find the river leads, The shadowy reeds that follow Where the summer river leads? It is always joy to follow Where the river leads, Where the river leads, It is always joy to follow!

CHARGES ARE MADE OF CONSPIRACIES

Mr. Christensen Says Two Great Parties Are Camouflaging on League of Nations and Are Plotting Against Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—That the platform of the new Farmer-Labor Party comes nearer than any other to voicing the views and wishes of the great body of the American people, is the conviction of Parley Parker Christensen of Utah, the party candidate for the presidency of the United States, expressed in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The only possible place where our platform could be considered radical," said Mr. Christensen, "is the part advocating that the workers have an increasing share in the responsibility and management of industry, and that share should, of course, be developed in the light of experience."

The charge that the leaders of the new party courted failure at the polls in order to use it as proof to the workmen of the country that political action was of no use to them, was made by members of the Committee of Forty-Eight who did not join the Farmer-Labor Party, Mr. Christensen declared to be "far from the truth."

Candidate for Parliamentary Action.

"So far as I was able to determine, the whole body of the people sent to the convention was for the parliamentary action. If there were any among us who favored direct action as against parliamentary action, they never asserted themselves. I may be a fair example of the delegates, and I went as a Committee of Forty-Eight delegate also, and I am certainly for parliamentary action; had I not been I would not have gone to that convention."

Mr. Christensen characterized those "Forty-Eighters" who withdrew from the convention as "pink tea reformers who could not function with men in overalls and flannel shirts," and "a limited number of coupon-cutting intellectuals who did not have the psychology of the common people and did not like the idea of losing leadership."

"The charge that this party is a class movement is not founded on fact," declared Mr. Christensen. "The convention which formed it was composed of nearly 1800 forward-looking men and women of all walks of life, professional people—perhaps not so many lawyers as in most conventions, but plenty of them—educators, wealthy manufacturers, farmers, a great mass of hand and brain workers. And the great rank and file of labor was with us. But there were no bosses. The party's purpose in the long run is to get together all those who earn an honest living."

Farmer-Labor Party Platform

"As the platform adopted, we believe that it represents fairly the views and wishes of the plain people as far as they have advanced politically. Moreover, there is no essential difference between the platform as adopted and the minority report of George Record for the Committee of Forty-Eight. The committee of the two conventions did not get together on certain matters, but the convention did, as was evidenced by the adoption of the whole platform by the conference committee, except in two or three particulars, and by the fact that shortly after that the vote of amalgamation was taken. If the great discontent in the country should solidify into this party, all the forces of reaction could not prevent us from going into the White House."

Mr. Christensen said that he came to New York to confer with other party officials concerning the campaign, which, he believed, would be opened in New York. He charged that a victory for either of the old parties meant a victory for Wall Street, and that in the west there was a strong sentiment against electing a Wall Street servant if it could be avoided. The Farmer-Labor Party, he added, would furnish that means of avoidance.

"Conspiracy of Camouflage"

"The Democratic and Republican parties are engaging in a conspiracy of camouflage on the question of the League of Nations. It is not an issue, and they know it," said Mr. Christensen. "The League of Nations as brought from Paris is dead; and, if it were not, I should want to kill it. It is nothing more than an international bankers' racket. The purpose of perpetuating its discussion now is to blind the people to the vital issues, the questions affecting the rights and welfare of the millions of hand and brain workers and the rights and welfare of the millions of farmers. Mr. Harding's speech was a studied evasion of these questions. Mr. Cox will play equally safe. They are having difficulty to avoid offending either the class they seek to serve or the mass of the people whom that class seeks to continue to exploit. There is nothing frank or honest about anything they have said up to date. The platforms upon which they stand are disgustingly empty, so far as the people are concerned."

As for recognition of the Irish republic, which the platform urges, Mr. Christensen claims that the Farmer-Labor Party is the only party sufficiently in love with the ideals of human freedom to come out definitely for it. He charges that to the Republicans the Irish people are not worth considering as fellow freemen and that the Democrats sold out the Irish question for the liquor question.

Alleged Plot Against Suffrage

Regarding woman suffrage, Mr. Christensen declares that there is a

plot on between the reactionaries of the Republican and Democratic parties to stifle the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment by the necessary thirty-sixth state. They don't want women to be citizens, he says. "They fear the entrance into the political life of the country of an element with which they have never had to deal. If Mr. Harding and Mr. Cox are so anxious for women to be enfranchised let them go personally into Tennessee and lead the fight for ratification, defying the reactionaries. The Tennessee Legislature is composed of Republicans and Democrats. If Messrs. Cox and Harding together can not get a majority for ratification, then I'll go down and see what I can do with the rebels."

RULING IS MADE ON CITIZENSHIP

Veterans of Allied Armies Who Were Formerly United States Citizens Must Take Oath of Allegiance to Resume Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—J. Weston Allen, attorney-general of Massachusetts, has ruled that citizens of this State who enlisted in the allied armies before the United States entered the world war are no longer United States citizens, but those who enlisted in allied armies after the United States entered the war are not affected as to citizenship. Those who have lost their citizenship may regain it by taking the oath of allegiance.

It is estimated that some 16,000 citizens of Massachusetts entered the world war as soldiers in allied armies, and as the introduction of equal suffrage will bring many women into the voting lists the matter takes on added importance, since the citizenship of women is determined by that of their husbands. Neither husband nor wife could vote, under the attorney-general's ruling, until national status had been made definite.

The law provides that no United States citizen may expatriate himself while this country is at war, thus covering the matter of citizenship of those who entered foreign armies after this country became a belligerent. After quoting this, Mr. Allen continues: "This statute expressly provided that taking the oath of allegiance to any foreign state works expatriation. The act is silent, however, as to the effect of entering the military or naval service of another nation. It may be that the authorities which hold that merely entering such service does not effect expatriation remain unshaken. But these authorities do not aid any citizen of this country who takes an oath of allegiance to a foreign state or sovereign as an incident to such enlistment. I therefore advise you that any citizen of this Commonwealth who prior to the date when this country declared war took the oath of allegiance to any foreign king or state, whether as an incident of enlistment in the military or naval forces of such state or not, thereby expatriated himself, lost his American citizenship and ceased to be entitled to vote in this State."

Relative to the method of regaining citizenship, the Attorney-General quoted a federal law of 1916 declaring that the person "may resume his citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States prescribed by the Naturalization Law and regulations, and such oath may be taken before any court of the United States or of any state authorized by law to naturalize aliens, or before any consul of the United States."

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation informs me," the Attorney-General concludes, "that as a condition precedent to taking the oath of allegiance prescribed by the law, the applicant must produce satisfactory proof that at the time of his enlistment in the foreign military or naval service he was an American citizen and that he was honorably discharged from such foreign service. If he complies with these requirements and takes the prescribed oath he immediately resumes his American citizenship."

CANADIANS PROTEST RATE PREPAYMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Canadian manufacturers and exporters are objecting to the requirement of railroads that they prepay freight charges on goods shipped from the United States, the Department of Commerce has been advised by Felix Johnson, Consul at Kingston, Ontario. The Canadians complain, according to Consul Johnson, that American railroad companies are disregarding the recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission that prepayment of freight charges be required only where it was customary in the past.

American railroads have been insisting on prepayment of freight charges to protect themselves from loss as a result of the depreciated value of Canadian currency. Efforts are being made by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Dominion Railway Board to remedy the difficulty.

UNITED PRESS PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, New York.—William Walker Hawkins, vice-president and general manager of the United Press Association, has been elected president of the organization to succeed Roy W. Howard, who has resigned to become general business director of the Scripps McRae League of Newspapers. Mr. Hawkins, at 37 years of age, is the youngest chief executive of any of the large press associations. He worked several years under Col. Henry Watterson on the Louisville Courier-Journal, and has been with the United Press Association since organization.

COAL MINERS HEED PRESIDENT'S EDICT

Mr. Wilson Insists That They Return to Work, Under Their Contract, Before Effort Is Made to Readjust the Wage Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The telegram of President Wilson to the United Mine Workers, of which the striking miners in Illinois and Indiana are members, demanding that they return to their work and observe the terms of their contract with the operators, has been promptly acceded to. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, on Saturday sent a telegram to the unions in all the affected districts directing the men to return. The telegram which he had received from the President was repeated to all the local unions. In his message, sent after he had considered the report made to him by the Secretary of Labor, President Wilson demanded to know how the miners' organization could hope to endure if it set up its own strength as being superior to its plighted faith, or its duty to society at large.

"How can it expect wage contracts with the employers to be completed in the face of such violations, when normal conditions have been restored and the country is free from the immediate shortage of coal? How will it be able to resist the claims of the operators in the future to take advantage of the precedent which the miners have established and decrease wage rates in the middle of a wage contract under the plea that they are unable to sell the coal at the then existing cost of production?"

Precedent Dangerous

"A mere statement of these questions ought to be sufficient to awaken the mine workers to the dangerous course they are pursuing and the injuries they are inflicting upon themselves and the country at large by the adoption of these unwarranted strike policies."

"In the consideration of the nationwide wage scale involving many different classes of labor by the bituminous coal commission in the limited time at its disposal, some inequalities may have developed in the award that ought to be corrected. I cannot, however, recommend any consideration of any such inequalities as long as the mine workers continue on strike in violation of the terms of the award which they accepted as their wage agreement for a definite length of time. I must, therefore, insist that the striking mine workers return to work, thereby demonstrating their good faith in keeping their contract. When I have learned that they have thus returned to work, I will invite in the scale committee of the operators and the miners for the purpose of adjusting any such inequalities as they may mutually agree should be adjusted."

Cooperation Pledged

In acknowledging the receipt of President Wilson's message, Mr. Lewis said:

"I herewith acknowledge reception of your telegram of July 30 dealing with the state of confusion existing in the coal industry in the states of Illinois and Indiana. I am impressed with the fairness of your suggestions in the premises, and have today telegraphed all local unions of mine workers in the before-mentioned states to order their men to return to work."

Officials at the national headquarters said they expected little change in the strike situation before today.

The President is expected to ask the bituminous coal commission to investigate the grievances of the miners when it is proved that they intend to go to work and abide by their contract. The bituminous coal commission, it will be remembered, gave the men an advance of 27 per cent in wages, and they agreed to accept the award. It is claimed by the miners there were wage inequalities. This the President pledges himself to have looked into, but only under condition that the men abide by their contract meanwhile.

The National Coal Association asserts that high coal prices are the work of gougers, and calls attacks upon the bituminous coal industry unfair to owners and operators. It places the blame on unscrupulous handlers or dealers in no way connected with the operators.

War Against Speculators

The National Coal Association, whose membership embraces operators with over two-thirds of the entire soft coal output of the country, has embarked upon an effort to drive the speculators out, it is asserted. The association states: "With this end in view the committee of six operators engaged in the export of coal, appointed on Saturday by Col. D. B. Wentz, of Philadelphia, president of the National Coal Association, is now at work devising means to put an end to the reconignment of coal cars in the shipment of coal to tidewater for export and for domestic trade. If the railroads cooperate with the operators in this effort, the activity of speculators will be brought to an abrupt stop."

"Through the use of thousands of open-top cars placed at their disposal by the railroads under the reconignment system, these manipulators in soft coal have contrived to get consignments of output with which to carry on their speculative activities. The operators have tried to break up the system of reconignment of cars with the consequent speculative opportunities, but up to this time without avail. In the meantime, speculators have run prices to consumers up to \$10 and \$12 or even more, a ton, as against prevailing average prices of

\$3.25 to \$4 a ton at the mines. The operators cannot control the coal after it leaves the mines."

Miners to Return

President's Promise Expected to End Indiana and Illinois Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Resumption of work in the Indiana and Illinois coal fields is expected today by officials of the United Mine Workers of America. In his telegram sent to the local unions of the two states, following the receipt of President Wilson's demand that the miners abide by their wage contract, John L. Lewis, president of the Miners' International Union, emphasized that the word of the President is pledged that a joint wage conference will be reconvened when the union members demonstrate their good faith in keeping their contracts.

Reports from the coal fields indicated that the day and monthly men who tied up the coal production by quitting their jobs, will be satisfied to return to their jobs with the President's assurance that the joint wage conference would then take up an adjustment of their wage scales. Ed Stewart, president of the Indiana miners at Terre Haute, announced that most of the Indiana mines will be in operation again early this week, probably Monday. Coal operators in Indiana are watching the action state officials will take under the Coal Commission Act passed by the Indiana Legislature in its recent special session and signed by the Governor. The state board of accounts officials, consisting of the Governor, the auditor of state and the chief examiner of the accounts board, compose the commission which is empowered to investigate and regulate the price of coal. The first act of the commission will be the appointment of a fuel director.

Strikers Ready to Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With the issuing of an order by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, that all striking mine workers return to work following the promise of President Wilson that he would reconvene the wage scale committees of the operators and miners for adjustments when they have returned to work, it was expected that all the mines which had been idle for the past week because of the strike would resume operations this morning. No interference with the return of the men to work is expected on the part of Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers Union, whose disagreement with Mr. Lewis is said to be one of the chief reasons for the strike, and between whom there still seems to be considerable friction.

Coal operators who had been asked by Mr. Lewis to confer with the officials of the miners' union had refused to meet with them following their conference held at the Auditorium Hotel here on Friday morning. The coal operators state that they confidently expect the men to respond to the direction of their leaders and return to work, as they have seen that by so doing they will gain the only means of a wage adjustment.

Coal Ruling Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—J. J. Blommer, secretary of the Association of Commerce, has wired to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company a protest against the company order directing Milwaukee officials of the railroads to hold all coal not billed to hospitals and public utilities. Mr. Blommer asked for a modification of the order so that farmers could continue threshing. He also telegraphed President Wilson, saying the situation is critical, and urging action to settle the strike in Illinois and Indiana.

LOWER CALIFORNIA TROOPS MOBILIZED

MEXICALI, Lower California.—First movements of troops in defense of the northern district of Lower California against the reported proposed invasion by Mexican Federal troops, said to be on their way to this territory to wrest control from Governor Cantu, have been ordered by Governor Cantu. A detachment of his best trained soldiers has been ordered to advance to points near the Gulf of California, the governor said. The independence of Lower California is not the object of Governor Cantu, he announced, in a statement denying the declaration of Gen. R. Elias Calles, Mexican Minister of War and Marine, that Governor Cantu was "trying to run the state as separate from the balance of Mexico and for his personal ends."

EMBASSY QUARTERS CHOSEN

DARK HARBOR, ILESBORO, Maine.—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, has established the summer headquarters of the British Embassy here, and the embassy staff is now practically complete at the quarters, which front on Gilkey's Harbor.

PLAN FOR REVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates of Major Parties Endorse Reorganization of the Governmental Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Governors of a dozen states including James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio and Democratic nominee for president, and Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts and Republican candidate for vice-president, have declared themselves in favor of the national public works department association to reorganize the executive departments of the United States Government with the aim of wiping out waste and promoting efficiency. Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, Republican choice for the presidency, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic vice-presidential candidate and former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, have taken a similar stand.

"The Republican Party," said Senator Harding in a communication addressed to Adolph Lewisohn, chairman of the New York committee of the association, "is committed to the proposition of organizing the executive departments of the government to eliminate waste, overlapping of administration. In my speech of acceptance it was impossible to give much time to this subject though I am firmly committed to the proposition. Later on in the campaign I shall probably have an opportunity to discuss the matter more at length."

Mr. Lewisohn said that the firm stand of both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harding was one of the most encouraging features of a nation-wide campaign which is being waged by the association in every state in behalf of the

Jones-Reavis bill, which provides for making over the Department of the Interior by the establishment of a national department of public works. By coordinating the public works functions of the government in this way, Mr. Lewisohn said, a tremendously important step toward sweeping and imperative administrative reforms be made.

J. Parke Channing, who is chairman of the engineering council in which the public works movement originated and which comprises the central engineering organization of the country, said that by beginning with the Interior Department, admittedly archaic in structure and functions, the difficulties surrounding any attempt to accomplish broader results would be obviated. Mr. Channing stated that he had just received assurance of hearty cooperation from Herbert Hoover who, like himself, is a mining engineer.

"As you know," Franklin D. Roosevelt said, in his letter to the association, "I have taken a very great interest in the general question of a reorganization of the executive departments of the federal government. More than that I can assure you that I fully expect to take up this subject in my speech of acceptance."

Mr. Roosevelt, committee members pointed out, has declared that "the entire system of relationship which exists between Congress and the executive departments is fundamentally wrong," and that a reclassification and redistribution of work is essential to the successful work of a true budget system. Franklin K. Lane, Mr. Channing added, has declared that "the sooner reform of the Interior Department was accomplished, the better."

PROFITING INDICEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BINGHAMTON, New York.—The United States grand jury has handed down 10 indictments here relating to the sale of clothing at excessive prices. Trials are to begin August 16.

MR. LA FOLLETTE ENTERS CAMPAIGN

DETROIT, Michigan.—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin will be the presidential candidate of the faction of the Committee of Forty-Eight which refused to amalgamate with the Labor Party at the recent Chicago convention, according to an announcement by Howard F. Williams, national vice-chairman of the organization.

A national convention, soon to be held, Mr. Williams stated, would formally tender the nomination to the Wisconsin Senator and select a vice-presidential candidate.

It was planned, he said, to place a presidential ticket before voters in 34 states under the banner of the Liberal Party.

Senator La Follette's consent to become the candidate of the new party was given as the result of telegrams and letters from all parts of the country following the close of the Farmer-Labor convention, Mr. Williams said.

PUBLISHERS OPPOSE INCREASE IN RATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission the National Publishers Association of New York opposes the application of the American Railway Express Company for an increase of 40 per cent in the rates on the transportation of periodicals.

The association asks that the application of the express company for a reclassification of periodicals be denied, and that any increase of express rates on magazines and periodicals be limited to not more than 25 or 30 per cent. The express company has estimated that a general increase of approximately 40 per cent will be necessary to include the expected wage award to express employees by the Railroad Labor Board in Chicago.

In order to acquaint the public with the general telephone situation, and some of the reasons for delay in completing new installations—chief among which is the difficulty of getting the numerous kinds of necessary material—we have prepared a series of announcements of which this is the first.

The General Telephone Situation

The reason orders for new telephone service cannot be completed as promptly as in the past, and that some orders are delayed weeks or even months, is that we are trying to meet an abnormal demand for service with a sub-normal supply of the materials necessary to give service.

It is not unnatural for persons moving into a house which formerly had telephone service to assume that, because of that fact, service to them is readily possible. For this mistaken assumption we ourselves are chiefly responsible, because we used to talk about "renting" a telephone, and even bill subscribers for "monthly rental." Consequently the mind of the average subscriber is still focussed on the telephone instrument as the controlling factor of telephone service.

While the telephone instrument is indispensable, it is only one of more than a hundred essential parts of telephone equipment. Lacking any of these parts, a telephone switchboard would be as ineffective as an automobile without its carburetor.

Some of these parts are made by ourselves; others by dozens of specialty manufacturers in various parts of the country. We could increase production if we could get the raw material and the transportation. But with labor troubles in the wire-drawing mills came a shortage of the copper wire necessary for cable and switchboards. Scarcity of paper caused almost a famine of the special kind of paper necessary for the insulation of these copper wires in the cables. And then came freight embargoes, following railroad labor troubles, so that for three weeks this summer one of the largest cable manufacturing plants in the country had to shut down because it could neither get the necessary raw material into its plant nor the much wanted finished product out of its plant and on its way to us.

The desire of waiting customers for telephone service is not more keen than our desire to serve them at once. We want them to feel that we are earnestly trying to do this as rapidly and as fairly as possible.

Morse's
The Preferred
Chocolates
Chicago, U.S.A.



New England Telephone & Telegraph Company
W. R. DRIVER, JR.,
General Manager.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HAGEN WINNER
OF GOLF TITLE

Detroit Star Defeats J. M. Barnes of Sunset Hills in the Play-Off for the Metropolitan Open Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GREENWICH, Connecticut—Playing the style of golf which has brought him championships in the past, without brilliant features but continually close to par, W. C. Hagen of Detroit, Michigan, retained the Metropolitan open championship in his play-off against J. M. Barnes of Sunset Hills, St. Louis, on the links of the Greenwich Country Club.

The committee of the club, headed by J. W. Curtis—who have cooperated splendidly with the officials of the association in making the tournament a success—started the players off promptly. Louis Teller acted as umpire. Both started well, taking the first hole in par. Hagen then gained his first advantage when Barnes required three putts on the second. Barnes recovered the stroke on the fourth, when he sunk his first putt. He required three putts on the next, which gave Hagen the advantage, which he never lost again.

On the seventh Barnes lost two more strokes when his second ball landed in a pit short of the green, and he required three putts. The ninth gave Hagen another stroke, when Barnes was short on his approach putt. Hagen had done every hole but the eighth in par figures. Now he began to go lower, taking the next three holes in 8, two under par.

With six strokes to overcome, Barnes then began a long uphill drive, but was able to recover only two—one each on the fifteenth, when he rimmed the cup for a 2, and the eighteenth, when his approach shot landed him dead for the hole. Both had trouble on the seventeenth, landing in traps; but in spite of this handicap, they finished the inward journey one under par. The cards:

W. C. Hagen..... 4 3 4 4 4 5 3-26
J. M. Barnes..... 4 4 4 5 4 5 4-30

Hagen..... 2 3 3 4 4 5 3-24-74
Barnes..... 2 5 3 4 5 4 5-34-74

The summary:
METROPOLITAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Play-Off Round
W. C. Hagen, Detroit, defeated J. M. Barnes, Sunset Hills, 2 up.

DOUGLAS TROPHY
FINAL ON TODAY

Royal Canadian Henley Regatta Furnishes High-Class Rowing Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The stellar Detroit eight, who last year won the junior rowing championship of Canada, went down to defeat in the final at the Royal Canadian Henley Saturday afternoon. The victors were the University of Toronto eight, rowing for the first time in many years under the colors of Varsity. On their form of last year the Detroit crew was favorite for the honors, but the varsity eight took the lead, and when—half way through the race—the Detroit boat lost a fin and wobbled over the course, the United States men were forced to withdraw. At the time of the accident the Detroit crew were lying almost bow to bow with the winners. The Argonauts of Toronto finished second, and the Lincoln Park Club of Chicago third.

In the senior 140-pound weight race the Detroit crew were more fortunate. They took the lead at the start and never had serious opposition from either the Argonauts or the Don Rowing Club of Toronto, who finished second and third respectively.

Robert Dibble, senior single scull champion of Canada, who will represent the Dominion at Antwerp, where he will meet J. B. Kelly, the star United States sculler, for the third time in two years, had no difficulty in retaining his title against his two competitors, J. Duran of the Argonauts and J. Stacey of Brookville, Ontario. In the quarter-mile dash victory also went to Dibble after a battle with the former Canadian champion, E. B. Butler of the Argonauts. Dibble was left behind at the start, but 220 yards from the finish he put everything he had into his work, caught his rival with 100 yards to go, and pushed his boat home about 2 ft. in front. It was the feature race of the day.

While the Lincoln Park Club of Chicago won no titles, they were dangerous contenders in every race they entered. The Buffalo entries were eliminated during the first day. The appearance of so many United States entries is a matter of extreme satisfaction to Canadians as a whole, and has done more than anything else to make this year's Henley not only the most successful in the history of the association but perhaps the most outstanding rowing regatta ever held in the Dominion.

In the second race for the Douglas International trophy, the skiff sailed by the Genesee Dinghy Club of Rochester, New York, defeated the Royal Canadian Yacht Club boat by about 2 m. Royal Canadian is the holder of the trophy. The race was close throughout, though the winner led at the turn as well as at the finish. As the Royal Canadians had won the first race Friday, the series for the cup is now even.

SAILBOAT RACING IS
POPULAR IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Sail-racing has received an impetus this year along the Gulf coast such as it has not felt since the days of the old "sand-baggers" 25 to 40 years ago. Races of sloops, catboats and small schooners have been held at every port from Tampa, Florida, to Brownsville, Texas, virtually every Saturday this summer, and never before in the history of the yachting and boating clubs along the coast have there been so many young men and boys interested in the sport. Causes given by most of the club secretaries are twofold—first, the return of a number of young men from duty on government vessels, where they obtained a taste of life on the sea and have grown to love the salt water and air and the art of sailing; and second, the high cost of gasoline, which has made the operation of even a small motor boat too expensive for the purse of the average boy or young man.

The gift by Sir Thomas Lipton of a \$4000 silver cup to be raced for by 21-foot open sloops from any or all the yacht clubs along the Gulf coast also has increased interest in sailing. The cup is in the custody of the Southern Yacht Club in this city, and at least three yacht clubs will race for it in the fall. At Biloxi, Mississippi, so great interest has been aroused in sailing that the big 150-ton fishing schooners, some of them three-masted, are out almost every Saturday sailing for trophies which consist of useful equipment such as compasses, chronometers, barometers, anchors and similar implements for boats. Two new yacht clubs, one at Mobile, Alabama, another at Pascagoula, Mississippi, have been formed this season.

The National League Standing

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn.....	57	42	576
Cincinnati.....	52	40	565
New York.....	48	45	516
Pittsburgh.....	47	45	511
Chicago.....	49	50	495
Boston.....	49	47	460
St. Louis.....	41	52	458
Philadelphia.....	38	54	418

RESULTS SATURDAY

Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 5.
Cincinnati 6, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Boston 2 (first game).
Boston 6, Philadelphia 1 (second game).
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 1.
New York 3, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN IS EASILY WINNER

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn..... 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 1 x-6 11 3
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 4 3
Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Schupp, Kirscher and McCarthy; Dillhoefer, Schupp, Kirscher and McCarthy; Dillhoefer, Schupp, Kirscher and McCarthy.

NEW YORK WINS IN NINTH

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-9 9 1
Cincinnati..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-2 8 0
Batteries—Barnes, Douglas, Toney and Smith; Luque and Wingo; Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland.....	65	33	663
New York.....	64	38	628
Chicago.....	61	38	516
Washington.....	45	47	459
St. Louis.....	46	49	484
Boston.....	41	52	441
Detroit.....	35	59	372
Philadelphia.....	25	70	293

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cleveland 2, Boston 1.
St. Louis 12, New York 8.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 1.
Detroit 2, Washington 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Washington 8, Cleveland 5.
Chicago 3, New York 0.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 3.
Boston 4, Detroit 2.

GAMES TODAY

Washington at Cleveland.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.

CLEVELAND IS DEFEATED

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington..... 0 2 2 0 1 0 2 0 1-12 12 1
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 2 0-5 8 0
Batteries—Shaw and Gharrihy; Bagby, Clark, Niehaus and O'Neill; Umpires—Dinsen and Owens.

BROWNS' BATS BRING VICTORY

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 4 3 1 2 2 0 0 0 x-12 12 1
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0-3 7 3
Batteries—Davis and Seeverd; Collins, Moore, Bigbee, Hasty and Perkins; Myatt; Umpires—Collins and Hildebrand.

RED SOX WIN LATE IN GAME

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1-4 8 1
Detroit..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 6 2
Batteries—Hoyt and Schanz; Ehmske and Stange; Ainsmith; Umpires—Friel, Moriarty and Chitt.

HIGHLANDERS ARE SHUT OUT

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago..... 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0-3 11 0
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 3
Batteries—Cloutte and Schalk; Shawkey, McGridge and Ruel; Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

SPEAKER MAKING
CONSISTENT GAIN

Cleveland Manager Increases Margin in Batting Race—Hornsby Ahead in National

CHICAGO, Illinois—"A hit a day" is keeping Tris Speaker, manager of the Cleveland Americans, on top in the race for the American League batting championship. Speaker, according to averages released Saturday, widened the gap between himself and G. H. Sisler, the St. Louis star. Speaker is batting .411, while Sisler, in second place, fell off to .396. Joseph Jackson of Chicago is trailing in third place with .395, which G. H. Ruth of New York is fourth with .393. The averages include games of July 28.

In his last seven games prior to Thursday, Speaker crashed out eight hits, while the best Sisler could do was four in five games. Speaker expects Sisler in extra base hitting, having seven home runs, seven three-base hits and 30 two-base hits to his credit.

In home run hitting Ruth continues to be the sensation of the league with a total of 37 up to date. E. S. Rice of Washington still shows the way to the base stealers with a total of 40; Sisler is next in the list with 26, while Robert Roth, also of Washington, is third with 21. Other leading batters: Rice, Washington, .369; E. Collins, Chicago, .351; Meusel, New York, .347; Jameson, Cleveland, .343; Weaver, Chicago, .342; Hendryx, Boston, .333; Millan, Washington, .333; Judge, Washington, .331.

In the National League, Rogers Hornsby of St. Louis is safely in the batting lead with an average of .363, although Edwin Hayes of Boston has an average of .370 for 44 games. Hornsby, however, has participated in 91 games. Jack Smith, Hornsby's teammate, is second in the list with an average of .329, and Fred Nicholson of Pittsburgh next with .327.

M. G. Carey of Pittsburgh is so far out in front in base stealing with a total of 33 that he is in no danger of being overtaken. F. C. Williams of Philadelphia, with a total of nine homers, continues to lead in circuit base hitting. Other leading batters: Koush, Cincinnati, .328; Konetchy, Brooklyn, .323; Williams, Philadelphia, .319; Hollocher, Chicago, .318; Groh, Cincinnati, .317; Myers, Brooklyn, .315; Young, New York, .313; Flack, Chicago, .310.

SCOTLAND WINS
THE ELCHO SHIELD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BISLEY, England—The Elcho Challenge Shield, competed for at the annual National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley between England, Scotland and Ireland, was won this year by Scotland with a margin of 50 points over England, the respective scores being Scotland 1582, England 1527, Ireland 1479. This international fixture was fired at the end of the first week of the meeting, but was almost the first of the important team events. The shield is fired for by teams of eight, each man firing 15 shots at the 900, 1000, and 1100 yards ranges, and the holders were the English team, who won the trophy last year.

This year's Bisley meeting took place under very adverse conditions, and some of the shooting for the Elcho Shield, considering the range, was remarkably good. It was a great fight at first for the premier position between Scotland and England, but Ireland were out of the competition almost from the start. The Irish team improved, however, at the longest of the three ranges, and recorded some excellent figures. Lieut. A. E. Martin put up the highest individual total on behalf of the winning team with 207. For England two marksmen, Dr. F. H. Kelly and Mr. C. Mack, completed 199 each, and Mr. Maurice Blood, a prominent member of the Stock Exchange Rifle Club, led the Irishmen with 198.

After the teams had each shot at 900 yards, England had a slight lead over Scotland of three points, the respective figures being England, 568; Scotland, 563; Ireland, 539. At the middle distance accurate shooting was more difficult owing to the wind, and the English team especially fell off in scoring power. After the second stage was completed Scotland led by 26 points—Scores: Scotland, 1094; England, 1068; Ireland, 1001. At 1000 yards Scotland were still further ahead, and increased the lead to 55. Dr. Sellars, a member of the Irish team, made the highest score at the long range. The summary of scores:

	207	203	201	199	198	197	196	195	194	193	192	191	190	189	188	187	186	185	184	183	182	181	180	179	178	177	176	175	174	173	172	171	170	169	168	167	166	165	164	163	162	161	160	159	158	157	156	155	154	153	152	151	150	149	148	147	146	145	144	143	142	141	140	139	138	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
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ENGLAND

Mr. C. Mack..... 199
Dr. F. H. Kelly..... 199
Mr. F. W. Jones..... 197
Mr. S. A. Piley..... 196
Mr. C. J. Woodrow..... 195
Mr. J. A. Hardcastle..... 194
Col. J. D. Hopton..... 193
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IRELAND

Mr. Maurice Blood..... 198
Mr. L. Chadwick..... 192
Lt.-Col. L. Langford-Lloyd..... 190
Dr. Sellars..... 189
Mr. R. Barnett..... 188
Capt. H. Latley..... 179
Capt. Mcweeney..... 178
Capt. H. P. T. Latley..... 175

Another event which figured on the

program of the concluding day of the first week, the shoot-off in the Birmingham Small Arms competition, bore an international aspect; for it happened that a Canadian and a South African were in opposition. The former was Lieut. J. O. Nix of the Canadian rifle team, and the latter Lieut. D. Smith of the Witwatersrand Rifle. The Canadian won by a single point, a miss, an outer and a bull giving him the victory, against a magpie, a miss and a magpie.

On the whole there has been a smaller number of entries for 1920 than was the case last year, when so many competitors from overseas took advantage of their presence in England to participate in this empire festival. It is a far cry from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and South Africa to the ranges at Bisley, but nevertheless Sergeant Loveday, last year's winner of the King's Prize, traveled all the way from the Antipodes to take part again in the shooting. For the King's Prize there were nearly 800 riflemen entered and other entries as usual ran into hundreds for most of the events.

The shooting commenced with two comparatively minor events for which there were not 40 entries in either case—the Bass and the Edge trophies. These are match rifle competitions, the first fired at 100 yards and 1100 yards, 10 shots at each, and the latter 15 shots at the same distances. Maj. T. Ranken, 8th Battalion Royal Scots Regiment, won the Bass trophy by a tie with Capt. E. J. Martin, Royal Army Service Corps, who is a member of the British team which will shortly proceed to Australia. Capt. F. W. Rea-Jones and Mr. Maurice Blood of the Stock Exchange Rifle Club also shot well, the former taking third, the latter fourth place. Maj. J. H. Hardcastle, formerly of the Royal Artillery, won the Edge trophy by one point over Mr. Blood, while Col. W. J. Perkins, Fifth Queens and Major S. A. Piley, formerly of the Bisley School of Musketry, tied for third place. Maj. D. Campbell, Eighth Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was fifth.

One of the most important individual trophies competed for during the first week's shooting at Bisley, mainly taken up with the match rifle competitions and interschool events, is the Hopkin Challenge Cup, awarded for the best aggregate in the Albert, the Bass, the Edge, the Halford Memorial and the Wimbledon Cup shoots. This year the aggregate prize was won by Capt. J. E. Martin, who wins it for the first time in his career. Other results:

Halford Memorial Challenge Cup—Won by Lord Cottesloe.

Albert Trophy—Won by Captain J. E. Martin.

Wimbledon Cup—Won by Colonel F. Hopton.

Public Schools Snaphoot Competition—Won by Russell School, score 454; Chertouche, 444, second; Harrow, 440, third.

Spencer Cup—Won by D. M. Bladen, King Edward's School, Birmingham.

Ashburton Shield—Won by Charterhouse School, 702 points; Harrow, 700, second; Repton, 697, third.

Cadets' Challenge Trophy—Won by Westminster School, 173 points.

Public Schools Veterans' Competition—Won by Rugby School.

United Hospitals Challenge Cup—Won by London Hospital.

Aster County Championship—Won by West of Scotland.

Donegal Cup—Won by Sergeant A. Stickleland.

Conan Doyle Trophy—Won by Mr. Burr.

Donal Trophy—Won by Mr. Seargent-Major Bach.

Graphic Trophy—Won by Capt. M. Douglas.

Daily Telegraph Trophy—Won by Lieut. D. Bisset.

PENNSYLVANIA TENNIS WINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Playing in brilliant form and showing remarkable speed, C. Watson 3d of West Philadelphia, won the junior singles tennis championship of Pennsylvania by defeating E. Wood of Cynwyd Country Club in the final round at the Cynwyd courts Thursday. Watson won in straight sets, 6-2, 6-0, 7-5. Watson paired with M. Miller of William Penn Charter School and won the state junior doubles championship, defeating E. Wood and G. Wood of Cynwyd, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3, the victors not being forced to extend themselves at any time. M. Valentine won the state junior singles title and Valentine and J. Olhausen, both of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, carried off the doubles crown.

FEW CRICKET GAMES PLAYED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—County cricket matches have been delayed since Wednesday by prevailing conditions which make it difficult to bring games to a definite issue. Yorkshire defeated Warwickshire by four wickets by excellent cricket after a bad start, but Sussex drew with Hampshire, the latter leading by 11 runs on the first innings. The Somerset-Surrey match was abandoned while Kent defeated Northampton by eight wickets.

WOODY IS MADE HENDRIX COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—C. R. Woody, for many years prominent in college and athletic circles in Missouri, has been elected director of athletics at Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas, to succeed W. M. Headrick, resigned. Woody was formerly a football coach at Port Riley, Kansas.

OLYMPIC YACHT
REGATTA HELD

First International Yacht Races Held Since Big War Take Place at Ostend, Belgium

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSTEND, Belgium—The international regatta in connection with the Olympic games this year opened on July 7, at Ostend, and was continued on the three succeeding days. These were the first international yacht races to be sailed since the outbreak of the war, and the number of yachts, both racing and cruising, that assembled in Ostend Harbor, and the crowd of yachtsmen who foregathered there from various countries, both to witness the sport and take part in it, testified to the keen interest still existing in the sport.

Several of the little Norwegian competitors made the passage from their home waters under their own sail. King Alfonso of Spain sent his 7-meter yacht, Giraldia V, to race but this small little vessel failed to start. She was built in 1916 from drawings by the Spanish designer, P. Baraza, by the Astilleros del Nervion. Considerable interest centered in this boat and her quality would have been well tried if it had raced.

It was much to be regretted that both Great Britain and the United States were so inadequately represented. England had one solitary champion, whilst America did not have any. This is certainly a remarkable circumstance and one which, it may be hoped, will not occur again, for apart from the pleasant nature of these international meetings and the interest excited by them in continental countries, the regattas serve the useful purpose of disseminating ideas on all subjects connected with small yacht racing. No nation holds all the cards in yacht racing, and there is something to be learned even from the smallest. It is pretty certain that the best boats of each country are to be found at the Olympic races, and to come away champion in one's class is almost tantamount to winning a second America's Cup. The countries represented at this year's event were: France, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Sweden, Spain and Norway. It may be observed, however, that the yachts of each country are not necessarily built or designed by a member of the nation which they represent. This year, for instance, out of no less than six 6-meter yachts five were designed by British naval architects and of the six not one was British-owned. In fact, excluding the classes which exist only on the Continent—such as the Swedish 40 square meter sail area class—out of 14 entries no fewer than 10 yachts were from the boards of British draughtsmen.

Solent sailors remember well the days when the little American-built Wey Winn and Wenonah came over here and taught them many a lesson. The European rule is easily understood by any designer, and it produces a really good type of little boat. There can be no question but that these regattas are doing good work not only in the direction of this exchange of ideas, but also in making the people of one country better known to those of others. Not so very many years ago, the yachtsmen of England would never dream of competing in any regatta overseas. This insular prejudice still prevails in some degree, but it is fast disappearing. Moreover, to bring a boat home the winner in the class open to the yachts of the whole of Europe is a laudable ambition and it is in the small classes after all that the virility of yacht racing lies. A man may start his yachting career in a large vessel and turn out to be a very creditable yachtsman—he may turn out to be so under such circumstances, but he is certain to become a first-rate yachtsman if he begins his sailing experience in a little boat. Once he masters the mysteries of sailing, even in the tiniest class, he may be taken as fit to handle the largest sailing yacht afloat. Things will, of course, seem strange to him at first, but a week or two will make such a yachtsman quite at home in any craft.

On the Continent of Europe and in England the "rater" classes of small yachts are supplemented by a large number of others for open sailing boats and sailing dinghies. These are the best of all for training the young yachtsmen, and America in this respect has much for which to thank her little cat-boat classes. The unballasted open boat is, par excellence, the training ship for any sailor, whether he be professional or amateur, for in it a mistake is often speedily followed by its consequences. He must dodge a steep sea as best he can, and he will find the practice very useful when he comes to handle even the largest sailing yacht, if called upon to do so. The final winners in the Olympic were:

12-Meter Class (new rule)—Heira, Norway, winner. 12-Meter Class (old rule)—Atalanta, Norway, winner.

10-Meter Class (new rule)—Mosk II, Norway, winner. 10-Meter Class (old rule)—Eleda, Norway, winner.

8-Meter Class (new rule)—Sildra, Norway, winner.

way, winner: Lyn, Norway, second; Antwerpia V, Belgium, third. 8-Meter Class (old rule)—Ferne, Norway, winner.

7-Meter Class (old rule)—Ancora, Great Britain,

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW YORK CENTRAL
RAILROAD REPORT

Surplus After War Taxes and
Ordinary Charges Is Equal to
\$9.26 a Share for Year 1919
Compared With \$9.80 in 1918

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Central Railroad Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, surplus after ordinary charges and war taxes \$23,113,619, equivalent to \$9.26 a share on \$249,597,355 stock, compared with \$9.80 in 1918 and \$10.21 in 1917.

From surplus the company has deducted a debit balance of \$3,196,369 for revenues and expenses accrued prior to January 1, 1918, leaving \$19,917,250, or \$7.98 a share, compared with \$7.19 a share on the same basis in 1918.

The federal operating account shows a net operating income of \$53,361,832, which compares with a total federal compensation of \$57,690,583, or a deficit for the government of \$4,328,751. Without benefit of government guarantee, the result of last year's operations would have been \$7.52 a share, compared with \$9.22 in 1918.

The corporate income account of the New York Central for the year compares:

	1919	1918
Fed comp N.Y.C.		
Insured lines	\$58,602,430	\$55,802,630
*Add comp	1,887,958	521,878
Other ins. def.	1,450	2,362
Other income	18,619,366	12,949,374
Gross inc.	71,308,594	69,270,920
Int. rent, w. tax, etc.	48,194,885	44,805,525
Balance	23,113,619	24,465,395
Less rev. & exp. prior	3,196,369	6,548,224
Balance	19,917,250	17,917,121
Dividends	12,479,611	12,479,611
Sinking funds	4,577	115,563
Surplus	7,437,062	5,321,947

*Accrued on account of completed additions and betterments.

The report of operations of the New York Central (excluding Boston & Albany) by the United States Railroad Administration, for 1919, compares:

	1919	1918
Oper revenue	\$23,659,331	\$26,920,957
Oper expenses	22,964,912	21,637,849
Net revenue	694,419	5,283,108
Taxes, etc.	10,617,342	11,290,750
Oper income	48,077,077	47,342,358
Other income	6,818,023	9,516,851
Total income	54,895,100	56,859,209
Hire of equip. joint	3,196,369	6,548,224
fac. rent, etc.	3,878,293	4,628,781
Net income	51,016,807	52,230,408

The report of operations of the Boston & Albany by the Railroad Administration, for 1919, compares:

	1919	1918
Oper revenue	\$27,373,491	\$25,552,970
Oper expenses	23,976,722	21,765,856
Net revenue	3,396,769	3,787,114
Taxes, etc.	1,031,707	872,301
Oper income	2,365,062	2,914,813
Total income	2,870,538	3,430,832
Hire of equip. joint	3,196,369	6,548,224
fac. rent, etc.	525,573	778,688
Net income	2,345,025	2,887,144

STUDEBAKER PROFIT
SLIGHTLY REDUCED

SOUTH BEND, Indiana.—The Studebaker Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30, which compares as follows:

	June 30	March 31
Net sales	\$22,249,289	\$23,301,243
Net before taxes	3,756,965	5,272,092
Taxes	750,000	800,000
Net profits	3,006,965	4,472,092

The decrease in sales, compared with the first quarter, was caused by the switchmen's strike in April, which curtailed production about 20 per cent, and this fact plus increased cost of materials and labor reduced the profits, says a statement signed by President A. R. Erskine of the company. He continues:

"The days of reckless buying of automobiles are over, but there is and always will be a big demand for standard makes of cars in both domestic and export markets."

"At the present time the Studebaker Corporation has on hand a large number of unfilled orders with no finished cars on hand, and the general demand is such that the company is compelled to allot production among dealers on a percentage basis."

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Settle
Oct.	32.05	32.05	31.27	31.39
Dec.	30.50	30.50	30.00	30.00
Jan.	29.60	29.60	29.20	29.23
Mar.	28.10	28.10	28.00	28.00
May	26.80	26.80	26.50	26.50

Spots, 40.00 unchanged.
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Settle
Oct.	31.00	31.00	30.37	30.32
Dec.	30.00	30.00	29.35	29.35
Mar.	28.95	28.95	28.32	28.33

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	22	24
Standard Oil	44	46
Indiana Pipe	87	90
Ohio Oil	277	282
Prairie O & G	545	570
Prairie Pipe	138	142
South Penn	265	275
S.O. of Ind.	665	675
S.O. of Kan.	500	530
S.O. of Ky.	360	380
S.O. of N.Y.	348	372
Union Tank	112	115

NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Am Car & Fy	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2
Am Int Corp	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2
Am Loco	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2
Am Smelters	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2
Am Sugar	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
Am Woolen	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2
Anaconda	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2
Atchafalaya	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2
At Gulf & W I	150	151	150	151
Bald Loco	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2
Cent Leather	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Chandler	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
Chic M & St P	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2
Chic R I & Pac	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Com Products	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
Crucible Steel	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Gen Motors	22 1/4	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2
Goodrich	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2
Inspiration	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Int Paper	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2
Inve Oil	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Kennecott	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Marine	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Marine pfd	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2
Mex Pet	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
Midvale	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2
Mo Pacific	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
N.Y. C. & H. & H.	6 1/4	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
N.Y. N. H. & H.	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
No Pacific	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2
Pan Am	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2
Pan Am Pet B	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2
Penn	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2
Pier-Arrow	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Punta Alegre	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
Reading	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
Rep I & S	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2
Roy Dutch N.Y.	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2
Sinclair	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
So Pac	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2
So Rail	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Studebaker	6 1/4	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
Texas Co	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Texas & Pacific	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2
Trans Oil	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2
U. Pac	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2
U. S. Realty	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2
U. S. Rubber	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
U. S. Steel	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
Westinghouse	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Wills-Over	17 1/4	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
Total sales	174,300			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	91.00	91.08	91.00	91.08
Lib 4 1/2	85.60	85.60	85.60	85.60
Lib 5 1/2	84.50	84.50	84.50	84.50
Lib 6 1/2	83.70	83.70	83.70	83.70
Lib 7 1/2	82.80	82.80	82.80	82.80
Lib 8 1/2	81.90	81.90	81.90	81.90
Lib 9 1/2	81.00	81.00	81.00	81.00
Lib 10 1/2	80.10	80.10	80.10	80.10
Lib 11 1/2	79.20	79.20	79.20	79.20
Lib 12 1/2	78.30	78.30	78.30	78.30
Lib 13 1/2	77.40	77.40	77.40	77.40
Lib 14 1/2	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50
Lib 15 1/2	75.60	75.60	75.60	75.60
Lib 16 1/2	74.70	74.70	74.70	74.70
Lib 17 1/2	73.80	73.80	73.80	73.80
Lib 18 1/2	72.90	72.90	72.90	72.90
Lib 19 1/2	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00
Lib 20 1/2	71.10	71.10	71.10	71.10
Lib 21 1/2	70.20	70.20	70.20	70.20
Lib 22 1/2	69.30	69.30	69.30	69.30
Lib 23 1/2	68.40	68.40	68.40	68.40
Lib 24 1/2	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50
Lib 25 1/2	66.60	66.60	66.60	66.60
Lib 26 1/2	65.70	65.70	65.70	65.70
Lib 27 1/2	64.80	64.80	64.80	64.80
Lib 28 1/2	63.90	63.90	63.90	63.90
Lib 29 1/2	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00
Lib 30 1/2	62.10	62.10	62.10	62.10
Lib 31 1/2	61.20	61.20	61.20	61.20
Lib 32 1/2	60.30	60.30	60.30	60.30
Lib 33 1/2	59.40	59.40	59.40	59.40
Lib 34 1/2	58.50	58.50	58.50	58.50
Lib 35 1/2	57.60	57.60	57.60	57.60
Lib 36 1/2	56.70	56.70	56.70	56.70
Lib 37 1/2	55.80	55.80	55.80	55.80
Lib 38 1/2	54.90	54.90	54.90	54.90
Lib 39 1/2	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
Lib 40 1/2	53.10	53.10	53.10	53.10
Lib 41 1/2	52.20	52.20	52.20	52.20
Lib 42 1/2	51.30	51.30	51.30	51.30
Lib 43 1/2	50.40	50.40	50.40	50.40
Lib 44 1/2	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50
Lib 45 1/2	48.60	48.60	48.60	48.60
Lib 46 1/2	47.70	47.70	47.70	47.70
Lib 47 1/2	46.80	46.80	46.80	46.80
Lib 48 1/2	45.90	45.90	45.90	45.90
Lib 49 1/2	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Lib 50 1/2	44.10	44.10	44.10	44.10
Lib 51 1/2	43.20	43.20	43.20	43.20
Lib 52 1/2	42.30	42.30	42.30	42.30
Lib 53 1/2	41.40	41.40	41.40	41.40
Lib 54 1/2	40.50	40.50	40.50	40.50
Lib 55 1/2	39.60	39.60	39.60	39.60
Lib 56 1/2	38.70	38.70	38.70	38.70
Lib 57 1/2	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80
Lib 58 1/2	36.90	36.90	36.90	36.90
Lib 59 1/2	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
Lib 60 1/2	35.10	35.10	35.10	35.10
Lib 61 1/2	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20
Lib 62 1/2	33.30	33.30	33.30	33.30
Lib 63 1/2	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40
Lib 64 1/2	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50
Lib 65 1/2	30.60	30.60	30.60	30.60
Lib 66 1/2	29.70	29.70	29.70	29.70
Lib 67 1/2	28.80	28.80	28.80	28.80
Lib 68 1/2	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90
Lib 69 1/2	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
Lib 70 1/2	26.10	26.10	26.10	26.10
Lib 71 1/2	25.20	25.20	25.20	25.20
Lib 72 1/2	24.30	24.30	24.30	24.30
Lib 73 1/2	23.40	23.40	23.40	23.40
Lib 74 1/2	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
Lib 75 1/2	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60
Lib 76 1/2	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70
Lib 77 1/2	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.80
Lib 78 1/2	18.90	18.90	18.90	18.90
Lib 79 1/2	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Lib 80 1/2	17.10	17.10	17.10	17.10
Lib 81 1/2	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20
Lib 82 1/2	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30
Lib 83 1/2	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40
Lib 84 1/2	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
Lib 85 1/2	12.60	12.60	12.60	12.60

TRADE UNIONS TAKE UP IRISH QUESTION

British Congress Asks for Truce in Ireland, and an Irish Parliament With Dominion Powers and Protection of Minorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The issue of "direct action," as a means of enforcing a change of policy on the part of the British Government toward Ireland, was raised before a special trade union congress, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on July 13 last. The congress was called together chiefly in connection with the refusal of Irish railwaymen and dockers to handle munitions of war in Ireland, and was formed to discuss the attitude to be adopted by the British trade union movement, and its relation to both the Irish problem and that of Russia. Eight hundred delegates attended the congress, these representing a total membership of over 5,000, 600 workers.

There were two resolutions on the agenda before the congress, the first, which was presented by the National Union of Railwaymen, being in the following terms:

"That this conference of British Trade Unionists is satisfied that the present position in Ireland is such that demands the immediate consideration of the whole trade union movement, and does not warrant any section of the workers being allowed to fight alone a battle for freedom. The conference is satisfied that the present state of Ireland is due: (1) To the denial of the British Government to recognize the claim of the Irish people expressed in a constitutional way for many years, and (2) the failure of the British Government to deal with those who defied all law and order and supported open rebellion, and which has resulted in this example being followed by others, with such disastrous results. This conference, therefore, in the name of the organized workers of Great Britain, calls for a truce between all parties by the Irish people themselves using their power and influence to stop all murder and outrage, and by the government withdrawing the army of occupation. In the event of such a truce being arranged, the government to open forthwith an Irish parliament, with full dominion powers in all Irish affairs, with adequate protection for the interests of minorities."

Threat of Industrial Action

The threat of industrial action was embodied in a resolution when the Miners' Federation decided at Leamington in the first week of July, to move a resolution at the present Congress to the following effect: "That this Congress protests against the British military domination of Ireland, and demands the withdrawal of all British troops from that country, also the cessation of the production of munitions to be used against Ireland and Russia. Further, in case the government refuses these demands, we recommend a general 'down tools' policy, and call upon all trade unionists to carry out this policy, each according to its own constitution, by taking a ballot of its members or otherwise."

J. H. Thomas, M. P., chairman of the parliamentary committee, who presided at the Congress, in his speech said: "Those of us who have had an opportunity of seeing the exact state of affairs in Ireland are not only satisfied that the present position cannot be allowed to continue, but that it must inevitably lead to a state of affairs that may shake the foundations of the Empire."

An Armed Camp

"Ireland is today an armed camp. War is to all intents and purposes in existence, and whilst it is not the open and terrible conflict of the battlefields, it is a guerrilla warfare, and this is a dangerous and menacing as the former. On the one hand you have the great majority of the people in the South not only mistrusting the British Government, but believing that England is their enemy. In the North you have, whilst smaller in number, a large mass of trade unionists workers, encouraged as they have been to rely upon methods of force, influenced by strong passions of religious sentiment, equally determined to resist the brothers of the South. That, shortly, is the problem we are called upon to solve."

"The Irish people," he proceeded, "have for years expressed, in the only constitutional way open to them, through their electoral representatives in Parliament, a demand for self-government. This demand has been met by pious hopes and lip service, and even a law on the statute book that opened the possibility of peace has been deliberately flouted by Parliament, with the result that the people who followed a constitutional lead and gave every evidence of their view in the only way open to them, namely, the ballot box, today not only mistrust the British Government, but point to the past as evidence that the treatment of the Irish people has been bankrupt alike of honorable dealing and practical statesmanship, with the result that those who desire friendship with England, and would have made real partners, have become resentful and bitter."

Challenge to the Constitution

"On the other side we have seen the deplorable results of the teaching of what was a challenge to the constitution of the country," added Mr. Thomas. "Open rebellion was preached, all authority was flouted, and instead of those responsible being punished they have been honored. Instead of being treated as enemies of the constitution they found themselves made guardians of law and order. Can it be wondered, therefore, that the in-

evitable consequence of this has resulted in the example of one section being followed by others, and instead of being treated similarly to those whose example they emulated they were met by armed force. The result is obvious. You cannot set down a standard for yourself and deny it to others."

"What, therefore, is the moral to be drawn from this brief record of the failure to deal fairly with the Irish people," he asked. "We have at this moment a bill being passed through Parliament as an attempt to reach a solution. The bill does not ever receive the blessing of its friends, and nothing but contempt from its opponents. A few weeks ago the Prime Minister stated in reply to a deputation of railwaymen that the government prepared to give almost any government to Ireland that did not include sovereign independence and coercion of Ulster, yet a bill recently introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Montagu, which embodied neither of the terms to which the Prime Minister had objected, was summarily rejected by the spokesmen of the government themselves in that Chamber; and whilst the government stand hesitating without a policy there are powerful influences in Westminster whose only contribution is a desire to encourage a fight to a finish."

Armed Forces Must Win

"Of course the armed forces of the Crown would win a battle of that description, and although this might have the result of a slaughter of the Irish people, it would be madness to imagine that this would be the end of the Irish question. There would inevitably arise from such a state of affairs a strong and more bitter demand for justice and revenge. What, therefore, can the Labor Party and the British trade union movement offer to the Irish comrades? In spite of all prejudice we have found it possible to unite the workers of the north and south under the banner of trades unionism. We have seen men divided by religious and sectarian divisions united for their industrial emancipation. Is it too much to hope that they will yet see the road to salvation?"

"Are we asking too much of the northern and southern worker when we say that their divisions on things that do not matter have been the cause of their and our present difficulties? They have aggravated the situation, and have made it difficult for those who are their friends to render the help they desire to give. There is abundant evidence that along that road will a solution be found; a solution that will enable Irishmen, north and south, to unite in the interest of their own country."

Better Feeling Needed

"I would therefore say," concluded Mr. Thomas, "that the very first essential step is the establishment in Ireland of a better feeling, but that is not possible with the present policy of the government. Let them not demand impossible and absurd conditions. Do not say to the Irish people that more long drawn negotiations must take place. They are tired of talk. Let the government show that it means business by giving Ireland a bill that does not destroy the national claim 'Ireland a nation,' not a bill that means partition for Ireland, which is as much hated in the north as in the south, but a bill that satisfies the aspirations of those who, whilst anxious for a united Ireland, are equally prepared to see that the north is protected, and whose opinions, let us recognize, cannot be trampled upon, and who must be won rather than coerced, and if this congress can contribute by its power and influence to some such solution it will indeed have justified its calling."

"Above all, do not let us make the mistake by resolution and speeches of creating a false hope for our Irish comrades, or the responsibility to yourselves will be great. Let us, rather, remember that in any policy we may adopt, it must be a policy we believe will do justice to Ireland, and carry the great mass of our British comrades with us in our efforts, and show that the great trade union movement which, in its history, has done so much for the workers in both countries, in the industrial field, can by united efforts, solve the long and bitter grievance of the past, and prepare the way for a united and free democracy, bound together not by force of arms, but bonds of friendship and mutual interest."

Card Vote Taken

After considerable discussion a card vote was taken on the National Union of Railwaymen's resolution, which was carried, the figures being: For, 1,553,000; against, 755,000; leaving a majority of 194,000. The addition moved to the National Union of Railwaymen's resolution for an immediate ballot on the question of a general strike in the event of the government refusing to withdraw troops and to grant other requests of the Labor movement, was lost by an overwhelming majority.

Frank Hodges moved the resolution of the Miners' Federation in favor of a "down tools" policy. He said: "It seems to me that the thing to concentrate upon in matters of the sort under discussion is a question of principle. The more detail there is in a proposal for the solution of a great national difficulty the less likely it is to receive the support of the mass of people. It must always be a question of high principle. The principle before the conference is, in my view, whether we should oppose the military domination of Ireland by the British."

Withdraw Troops

There were, he said, many things less important upon which they had taken industrial action in the past. There was, however, nothing so important as the saving of human life, and if the workers were not prepared to sacrifice for the saving of human life they would never be prepared to sacrifice for anything worth while. The

response which they would find in the ranks of the workers to their appeal would amaze a good many people who thought that the British workman had sunk to a point of degeneracy from which he was incapable of recovering. "We must have the troops from Ireland," he proceeded, "as a prerequisite for the peace of Ireland."

The only way in which the military occupation of Ireland could be brought to a close was in his opinion by the workers of Great Britain declaring that they would not produce so long as the army remained there. He had sufficient faith in the Irish labor movement that it could be freed from military oppression, an atmosphere would be created in which a form of government might be evolved in Ireland suitable to working-class interests. A card vote resulted in the miners' motion being carried, the figures being: For 2,760,000. Against 1,636,000, showing a majority in favor of 1,124,000.

It was decided that the two resolutions would be laid before the government and in the interval it was stated that it would be the duty of every trade union to take a ballot, or decide according to its constitution, on the issue raised.

The delegates of the Miners' Federation were jubilant over the vote given in favor of their motion of a general "down tools" policy. A member of the miners executive said: "It is a great vote. We have at last succeeded in inducing the Congress to take practical and definite action. The effect may well be that if pressure is applied by the trade union movement in the form indicated to the government, they will at once appeal to the country." The carrying of the "direct action" motion by the substantial majority of 1,124,000 was apparently a great surprise, particularly as it was a complete reversal of a previous decision of the Congress only a few months ago, when a direct action policy for nationalization of the mines was defeated.

No Power to Call Strike

It is to be remembered that the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress has no power to call a strike. Each union will act according to its constitution and in most cases a ballot will have to be taken. In the meantime the resolutions will be laid before the government and a request made for a truce, and also an Irish Parliament in accordance with the National Union of Railwaymen's motion. At the same time the government will be requested in accordance with the miners' resolutions to withdraw troops from Ireland and to cease producing munitions. Another congress may still have to be called in the event of a refusal. Concerted action by all the unions will probably be aimed at, and the threat is not expected to materialize at once.

A further resolution was then moved in the following terms: "That this congress learns with amazement of the new demands submitted to the Russian Government before peace negotiations on the terms of the Krasnodar document are proceeded with. The conference is heartily in favor of any and all action which may lead to peace in Eastern Europe and warns the government and the Spa Conference that any attempt of a clandestine nature to secure the support of the British democracy in order to give military assistance to Poland is foredoomed to failure. The conference, therefore, calls upon the government to adhere to the terms submitted to and accepted by the Moscow Government as a basis of peace between Britain and Russia."

This resolution was carried unanimously, whereupon the chairman stated that it would be taken to the government at the same time as the Irish resolution.

BRITISH CAPITAL TO IRRIGATE ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hobbhouse, who is prominent in the public life of Great Britain, passed through Montreal recently, en route to western Canada, where he is concerned in a heavy investment of British capital. Sir Charles is chairman of the Canadian Land and Irrigation Company, representing a group of British capitalists, under whose auspices a big irrigation venture has recently been brought to successful fruition. This project, which contemplated the irrigation of about 500,000 acres of land, in the district of Medicine Hat, Alberta, has been in course of execution for the past seven or eight years and has involved an expenditure of about \$13,000,000.

It has meant the construction of a canal, from the Bow River, a short distance below Calgary, approximately 100 miles in length, into the company's lands. In speaking of the enterprise Sir Charles stated that they were now actually irrigating a section of this tract of land, and a considerable acreage had been sold at prices as high as \$70 an acre, and with the present harvest prospects in Southern Alberta it was hoped that impetus would be given to settlement in the irrigation belt. It is for the purpose of making personal inspection of the company's investment and evolving policies in connection with the estate that Sir Charles is now visiting Canada.

PRINTERS SEEK WAGE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Printers employed on the local daily newspapers have submitted a wage ultimatum to publishers demanding a wage increase of 20 per cent. The printers are bound by a five-year agreement, which still has one year to run, and which provided a scale of \$26.50 per week for day work, and \$28.50 per week for night work. These rates have been voluntarily raised by the publishers from time to time until they are now \$36 and \$38.50 respectively.

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TZECHO-SLOVAKIA HOLDS FESTIVAL

British and Americans Asked to Join in Rejoicings Over Regaining of Its Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An interesting British and American journalistic party recently left London to attend the Festival of Freedom at Prague, in Tzecho-Slovakia. As envoys of art and letters they were the guests of the government of the new republic, and among their number, about 50 in all, were Lord Dunsany, the poet dramatist, H. G. Wells, Sir Edward Elgar, C. K. W. Nevinson, the painter, and other poets, sculptors, illustrators and journalists.

The festivities in which the visitors were invited to join were intended to celebrate the regained independence of 15,000,000 Tzecho-Slovak people, after 300 years of subjugation by the Austrians, and the arrangements for the week included exhibitions of painting and sculpture, gala performances of concerts, opera and drama, as well as athletic games and sports.

Representative guests were also invited from countries which were but recently enemies of Tzecho-Slovakia, namely Austria and Hungary, and therefore, the celebration is regarded as an emphatic gesture of peace. Former foes were to be received with exactly the same degree of welcome and friendship as visitors from other nations. The entire scheme, in fact, was founded with the idea of spreading friendly relations, healing old political wounds, and making known to the world the wish of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic to be considered as a peaceful and progressive country.

One of the most highly honored guests of the Festival of Freedom was the Countess Lutzow, who was received with every mark of distinction that a free people could confer upon an individual. The 300 year dream of Bohemian independence was recalled partly through the efforts of this dignified and gracious little woman, whose battle fields for several decades were the drawing-rooms of the well-known London quarters, Mayfair and Belgrave. Her husband, who was an author, and Honorary Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Oxford, figures as one of the great patriots during the final struggle for Bohemian freedom.

The Count and Countess Lutzow resided and made friends in England for many years, and never faltered in their work for the recognition of their country's nationality, which had lain dormant for three centuries. By means of lectures, books and individual contact, they ignored the former powerful Austro-Hungarian Empire, and spread throughout the British Empire and the United States, the final word that Tzecho-Slovaks would never rest content under the yoke of the Hapsburg Emperors. It was the Count and Countess, who preached dismemberment of the dilapidated Austrian Political Empire, which assuredly came to pass directly the German and Austrian armies asked for an armistice.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Metropolitan District Commission—Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for grading, surfacing and other work, Bunker Hill Reservation, Boston, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M. of August 11, 1920. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$1,000. The estimate of the quantities of work to be done is approximately as follows: 4,000 cubic yards earth grading and loam surfacing; 200 cubic yards loam furnished; 700 lineal feet 8-inch vitrified pipe drain; 100 lineal feet 10-inch vitrified pipe drain; 15 catch basins; 115 lineal feet stone steps and ramps; 500 lineal feet stone steps and gutters regulated and reset; 7,000 square feet soils stripped and deposited in place; 2,500 square yards concrete surfacing of walks; 325 lineal feet steel picket fences and gates; 120 lineal feet chain link fences; 200 pickets for existing fence. Pamphlets containing full information for bidders, form of proposed contract and specifications may be obtained and plans may be seen at the office of the Park Engineering Department, 18 Tremont Street. A deposit of \$2 will be required for copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the service. For estimates address: JAMES H. BAILEY, Commissioner; ELLERSON P. WHITNEY, FRANK A. BAYARD, FRANK G. HALL, WILLIAM H. SQUIRE, Associate Commissioners, Metropolitan District Commission. JOHN R. BARLIN, Chief Engineer.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

AN ART PALACE

More Talk About It

Wherever William and I wander, our talk, sooner or later, turns to art; but our discourse does not always play around so vast an art scheme as it did during a rain storm at the Polo Grounds, when New York defeated Cleveland at baseball.

Yes, we are baseball fans; we speak of Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb with the same awe that we whisper the names of Mantegna and Degas; with photographs before us we compare the Greek ideal of physical beauty with the attitudes of the baseball champions of America, in their rather unbecoming clothes.

We were a little late at the Polo Grounds; all the box seats were sold, so we were obliged to associate with what William does not call the "hoi polloi" (he never uses clichés). The "hoi polloi" all seemed to be eating peanuts and giving advice to the players. An attendant informed us that there were 27,000 people present, so William and I were 27,001 and 27,002. As we made our way to the few remaining seats high up to the left of the stadium on the sky line, I said to William, "How splendid it would be if art could collect such a gathering."

William did not answer. His neck was craning down into the field; then he asked a question which made me smile. The question he addressed to me was the one which every newcomer asks, and which I should have thought the elegant and exclusive William would have avoided. He said, "Which is Babe Ruth?"

I indicated a big, husky man with the face of a child at left field, and said, "Wait till he hits a homer. You will see a scene that will make you forget all about Corot and Matthew Maris. When the Babe comes to the bat the field spreads out toward the boundary eager to catch one of his great hits. They walk out automatically as he walks in. It would make a wonderful picture, much more interesting than the classical things that Kenyon Cox painted."

"Shall I have to throw my hat into the arena when the Babe makes a homer?" asked William. I did not answer him. Sometimes his remarks are silly.

Although I am slowly mastering the technique of baseball it is not my intention, here and now, to discuss the same we attended, for it was merely a background to our interesting talk, high up on the sky line of the stadium, during the interval when a rain storm drove the players to their shelters or "dug-outs," while a little army of men covered the playing-ground with tarpaulins.

The rain streamed down; the fans sought shelter; but none went home. Said William, "Do you really think it would be possible for art to collect such a gathering as this?"

Said I: "Yes, if artists and artmen were as much in earnest about art as people are about sport and commerce. Did it not occur to you when you first came to New York that every activity has its particular Palace except art. From my windows each night I watch for the illumination of that fairy palace in the sky—the Bush Terminal building; when I walk past Madison Square I always feel inclined to raise my hat to the Metropolitan Life Tower so imposing, so proud and sure of its existence and gaze up; when I go down town and take up at the Woolworth Tower I say to myself: 'That is America, the highest expression of her architectural and engineering skill.' The shops in Fifth Avenue, the two great railway stations all proclaim pride in the uses these buildings serve, and wisdom in thus showing the public that the promoters believe in what they practice. Show that you are proud of your work, give it a fine and imposing home, and the world is willing to take the work at your own valuation. Why don't artists do this? Why don't they show the public that they believe in art by erecting a great Palace of Art, as important to the public welfare as commerce, sport, insurance or transit?"

"It's nobody's business," growled William, "and artists are not business men. Doesn't that scheme, 'The Art Centre, Incorporated,' meet the want," he added, declining a bag of peanuts from an officious attendant. "Look, it's clearing. Perhaps I shall see Babe Ruth make a homer after all."

"I know little about 'The Art Centre,'" I said, "except that the promoters—craftsmen, and those interested in practical art—held a dinner with Mr. Cass Gilbert as chairman, and sold bonds. That is the right way, I suppose, to begin; but why didn't they aim at Madison Square Garden?"

William withdrew his eyes from the "dug-out" where the New York team were waiting for the rain to cease, and said, "What has Madison Square Garden to do with it?"

To which, I answered, "I have long had a dream that Madison Square Garden, a little old-fashioned now, but quite comely, a fine expression of Stanford White's genius, with Augustus Saint Gaudens' dear little Diana stop, might have been converted into the New York Palace of Art. It should have been possible if only our artists and artmen would devote a quarter, or even an eighth of their time to the politics of art, that is, to use art rather than to use for the individual. In Madison Square Garden building there would be room for permanent and temporary exhibitions of fine art and practical art. All the various art and craft societies could be housed and popularized in the building, and there would be room for a national theater, and a national music hall; for a craft museum; for sculpture displayed as effectively as at the Paris salons, even for a department devoted to those cardboard models of new buildings that the architectural school at Columbia University has inaugurated."

"Do you think it would pay?" asked the impractical William, still staring at the spot in the shelter where he thought Babe Ruth might be.

"Why not? This Palace of Art, which, of course, would be open every evening, as well as during the day, would also be a social center of recreation and amusement, with art always in the background, clarifying, informing, and uplifting everything. The whole scheme would have to be carefully thought out, but thousands and thousands of Artists and Artmen would rally to it if once it were seen that the promoters were serious, enthusiastic and meant business."

"Then why not start in and secure Madison Square Garden?" said William, again declining a bag of peanuts, and turning down his collar, as if inviting the rain to cease.

"We have been forestalled," I said laconically.

"What?"

"Mr. G. L. Rickard, the sport promoter, popularly known as 'Tex' Rickard, has taken Madison Square Garden on a 10-year lease. He will make extensive alterations, and turn it into the sport and exhibition center of America, with boxing and cycle racing, and dog, motorboat, automobile and other shows. It will be open all the year round in the evening as well as in the day time."

William looked me square in the face, and broke into fits of laughter. "So sport has again conquered art," he said. "While you Artists and Artmen were talking about it Tex Rickard stepped in and acted. Oh, dear! oh, dear! I suggest that the director of 'The Art Centre, Incorporated,' and also the presidents of the great American art associations should take lessons from Tex Rickard, and also from the manager of any crack baseball team in how things are done. You artists are all asleep; you're all too self-centered; too eager for your own individual advancement; you don't understand team work and playing the game; you don't realize the spade work and effort that go to the building up of such an organization as the Bush Terminal Building—your fairy palace in the sky. You are all half asleep, lulling yourselves with ideas of art for art's sake, which is really a synonym for laziness. Until you wake up I shall remain, with much content, in my dugout with Corot, Matthew Maris, Ryder and Twachtman... Look!"

The rain had ceased; the men were removing the tarpaulin, and soon from the Cleveland dugout emerged the soiled, striped team, followed by a white soiled New Yorker caressing his bat.

We talked no more about art. Babe Ruth was the third man to bat. Hoarse, excited voices cried "The Babe! The Babe!" William stood up. I peered under his arm, and watched the Babe waving his bat up and down from shoulder to knee, preparing to strike.

He hit a homer. The ball rose, took a magnificent curve, and plumped among the crowd half way up the left bleachers.

Twenty-seven thousand and one people started to their feet huzzling, whistling, cat-caulding, hats were thrown into the arena, and Babe Ruth, his face a soft expansive grin, trotted around the bases.

I was the one person who remained seated. I clutched William's hat tightly in my hand.

"Well!" he cried, with flushed face and happy eyes.

Sadly I answered, "In my experience no art episode has ever aroused such enthusiasm."

—Q. R.

FROM INMAN TO KENT IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York is unprecedentedly well provided with summer art shows, this year. In addition to the extensive loans in all departments commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Metropolitan Museum, a dozen or more of the principal dealers' galleries along upper Fifth Avenue are remaining open continuously through the sultry season, with exhibitions of painting, sculpture, graphic and decorative art that are not only intrinsically attractive, but of permanent importance and value. In some departments, particularly that of American painting, the special displays now accessible at these galleries afford collectively a better opportunity for comparative study of our native artists, historic and contemporary, than the Metropolitan or any other fixed public institution can offer.

Two exhibitions claiming our serious attention are the early American portraits, landscapes, and genres at Ehrlich's; and the regular representative selection of 50 modern (but not too modern) American artists, supplemented by the loan of the Duncan Phillips collection from Washington, District of Columbia, at Knoedler's. Chronologically, the two shows overlap, so that viewed consecutively they give a tolerably complete survey of the development of painting in these United States, from Stuart, Copley, Jarvis, and Inman to Alden Weir, Child Hassam, Maurice Fromkes, and Rockwell Kent.

We are learning of late, and the whole country is learning through the rotary loan exhibitions sent out along the art circuits of the continent, to appreciate our old masters at their true value, and to contemplate, for instance, Copley's warm and vital "Colonel Herries," or Stuart's fresh, lovely and unaffected sketch of "Mary Du-

rand," with a free, unbiased enjoyment quite equivalent to the dutiful homage that a Romney or a Gainsborough would call forth as a matter of course. Rarer still is the chance to make near acquaintance with our Henry Inman (1802-1846), first vice-president of the National Academy of Design, in his best, in a fairly classical portrait of his distinguished master, John Wesley Jarvis. The latter was an Englishman by birth, but his brilliant professional career belongs to the annals of American art in the early formative generations of the Republic. Here is also an ingratiating example of Jarvis' work, in the youthful portrait of the artist's wife, Thomas Sully, who painted hundreds of genre-like portraits of fair daughters of America during a career that extended from Washington's presidency to the year 1872. Is represented by a youthful and coquettish head of "Aunt Sabina." His contemporary, Chester Harding, of Massachusetts, made several portraits of Daniel Webster which have become latter-day standards; and one of these, a capital profile, is featured in the current showing at Ehrlich's. A less known but able and popular portraitist of the middle nineteenth century was John Nagle, whose romantic presentation of the elder (Junius Brutus) Booth in his Shakespearean rôle of Iago, is, by no means to be overlooked.

All-Star Assemblage

Coming to the all-star assemblage, so to speak, at Knoedler's, we see Wyant, Chase, George H. Story, F. S. Church, and William T. Richards among the time-honored painters standing as sentinels on the bridge between past and present. Then we find ourselves surrounded by such familiars as Gari Melchers, D. W. Tryon, Robert W. Van Boskerck, Willard L. Metcalf, Charles M. Dewey, Albert Gott, Irving Follen, Walter L. Palmer, William A. Coffin, et al., each with a characteristic number. But the academy we have always with us. In a well regulated summer show one expects the superior monopoly to be enlivened with points of the piquant, a sprinkling of the unusual. Such are to be found in the Whistlerian, high-horizoned blue nocturne, "Rothschilds' Bay," by Leon Dabo; in Gifford Beal's "Huntmen in the Valley," a landscape of singularly romantic appeal, in which a technique of ultra-modern impressionism electrifies an outwardly conservative composition; in Metcalf's "Pont Royal, Paris," outcome of a tender, twilight mood, evidently a souvenir of the artist's student days; and in a quite unusual Hayles Lever, "St. Ives Fishermen Houses, Cornwall, England"—rich, solid, yet beautifully modulated in its luminous atmosphere of warm gold. George Elmer Browne's "Portuguese Fishers, Provincetown," is one of those broadly-brushed, diffused color medleys that have a mural decorative suggestion. On the other hand, an out-and-out muralist and illustrator, Frank Vincent DuMond, tries his hand at a concentrated, out-door easel picture, and the result is "The Willows," a sort of visualized symphonic poem in greens, that is a long way this side of the commonplace.

Modern Americans

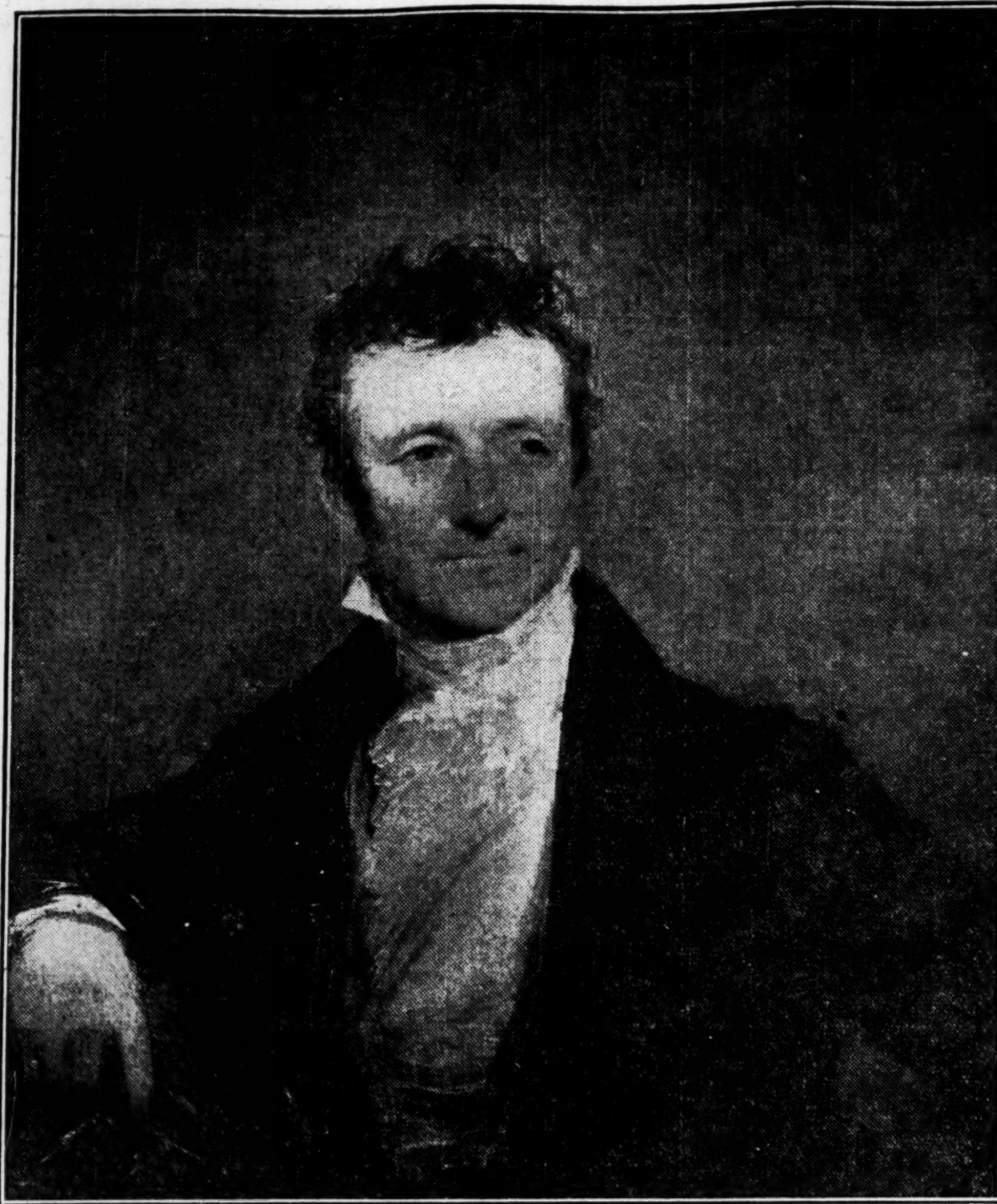
Upstairs at Knoedler's is the interesting aggregation of 30-odd canvases, practically all by American artists of modern date, and all marked by tonal qualities of more or less distinction, belonging to Mr. Duncan Phillips, a collector residing in Washington, D. C. No such collection as this would have been possible half a century ago; because up to the time of the Philadelphia centennial world exposition, 1876—to take a convenient specific date—all American portraiture harked back to the British school of Reynolds and Gainsborough or their successors, and all American landscape painting was stamped with the mechanical guild mark of "Hudson River." Our native painting, as such, had not yet developed to an independent stage of tonal maturity—which may be figuratively compared to strategy as above tactics in military science, or astronomy in the higher mathematics. Inness and Twachtman and Chase and J. Alden Weir, as young students, were just beginning to absorb those European influences and ideas under which their respective talents later burgeoned out. With the new generation, the tribe of tonalists has increased from a small group of individuals to something like a national pitch or standard of artistic expression.

Weir, with seven examples, including the consummate, unequivocal masterpiece entitled "Knitting for Soldiers," seems to dominate this Phillips collection. A fitting companion to the picture named, though more superficially "pretty," is Charles W. Hawthorne's "Young Mother," one of those glorified Provincetown subjects of his, in which the sumptuous play of color in a sombre, muffled background is delicately subdued by the golden yellow and soft white of the drapery of mother and child. The Twachtman is a high-keyed but subtly harmonized outdoor sketch of a "Summer Studio." A genuine Arthur B. Davies primitive, his early panoramic panel of the "Erie Canal," is countryside in the Mohawk Valley of New York, is balanced by the purple poetry of his more recent manner in "Portal of the Night." A Ryder moonlight, a small Puvion de Chance, and a Theodore Robinson landscape impression full of shimmering sunshine, à la Claude Monet, mark the degrees to such advanced present-day products as Augustus Tack's fairyland fantasies in vanishing color-hues, Robert Spencer's more positive yet sensitively felt and expressed scenes of New-Hope-on-the-Delaware, and George Luks's drastically treated figure of a priest in cassock and cowl, with such a gamut of blacks, whites, and reds as an austere old Spanish master might have played upon.

Altogether, this congress of tonalities is an experiment of such obviously large and fascinating possibilities, that one may look forward to seeing the idea carried out on a more systematic and comprehensive scale.

A GIFT TO ARTISTS

BRUSSELS, Belgium—King Albert, to whom was recently bequeathed Comacina Island on Lake Como, Italy, has in turn given the island to the Italian Government with the proviso that the island should become a residence for artists. The beautiful Isola Comacina is known to all visitors to Lake Como. It was owned by the Mayor of the Commune of Sala Comacina, August Capranica, and left by him to the King in token of his admiration.



Portrait of John Wesley Jarvis by Henry Inman

Courtesy of the Ehrlich Galleries, New York

BRITISH ART 1830-1850

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—There is an atmosphere of romance about the Whitechapel Art Gallery possessed by no other gallery in London. Here in the Whitechapel High Street, with its noisy cobble-paving, its never ceasing stream of heavy traffic, its East End dirt and dust, is an oasis, a haven of rest for workers. The record of exhibitions of pictures so very well organized at Whitechapel was of course stopped by the war because of difficulties, dangers, and expense of transport. But nevertheless throughout the war, exhibitions (two a year) of various kinds have been held. The feature of the picture exhibitions up to 1914 was the plan of selecting some special period or country as the subject. In 1905 an exhibition of Mid-Victorian art was followed in 1906 by an exhibition of Georgian Art. Feeling the gap between these two periods should be bridged, the directors have got together with considerable trouble the present exhibition of painting, from 1830 to 1850. It is a bold thing to have done for the period is one of the most sterile in art history; yet one is surprised that so much very good and beautiful work can be collected from it.

The exhibition may be dull to many who have only eyes for modern work, but to those of us interested in the history of painting, and voices from other days, it has much to give. Turner is well represented by some etchings in that simple direct comprehensive style we know so well from the pencil beginnings of his water color drawings, and "Whalers Entangled in Ice—Boiling Plumber" by him is lent from the Tate Gallery. It is always difficult to understand why this title is given to this picture, for, as Mr. Roger Fry would say, "the representative value of it is so small."

Londoners should not miss the chance of seeing Constable's "Kentish Worth Castle" lent by the Liverpool Corporation. It is a fine work, in warm coloring, and a smoother, more finished technique than we usually associate with this painter. Another lovely little thing of his, also lent from Liverpool—"A Dull Day"—shows us his unerring ability in catching mood and permanently portraying it for our delight. The water colors are well represented by Cox, De Wint, Copley Fielding, and many other less well known. Some hand-colored lithographs by Joseph Nash for his "Statues of Homes of England" make us sigh for more of this method of reproduction in our books of today, with its charm, personal feeling and, dare we say it, greater truth than is obtained in photographs. Here and there we feel that some of the drawings might have been done this year for a contemporary exhibition and would not have raised a protest against antiquated methods. Such as, for instance, De Wint's "Sketch on the Thames," with its broad hold color scheme, swiftly and dexterously handled, and quite unlike most of the work of his we know.

Indeed, the whole exhibition is full of surprises of this kind. Muller's landscapes we are acquainted with, but who could have suspected him of such work as the two brilliant drawings, "Eastern Interior" and "Bazaar at Cairo," lent by Mr. Wilson Steer?

There is some tiresome work by Ety, and a hint of the Pre-Raphaelite movement in "April Love" by Arthur Hughes, and an early Ford Madox Brown, a "Portrait Group." These two works bring home to us the healthy effect of Pre-Raphaelism really being a painting of just this 20 years covered by the exhibition.

One must mention a rich generous landscape by Henry Bright, a man far too much neglected and little known. It is a "Scotch Village Scene" and is handled in a remarkably sincere and truthful manner. There is by the way an extraordinarily fine pastel by this artist, of a Welsh landscape in the E. I. D. Collection at South Kensington which, by the astuteness of the director there, was rescued from obscurity. John Varley, E. M. Ward, Ince, Clarkson Stanfield, all help to make a really interesting exhibition and, in places, a fine one. The pictures come from private and public collections all over the country, and the trouble of getting them together should be amply rewarded by the frequency of visitors anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to see works not easily accessible. The gallery is in need of funds.

ETTORE TITO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—Ettore Tito is one of those artists gifted with the facile and convincing power of expression that leads to easy victory. Where others stop to doubt he proceeds with sureness, produces picture after picture, appears in every exhibition and in every exhibition convinces the public, upsets all criticism, sells his works and wins many medals. His fruitfulness reminds one of Luca Giordano, for like Giordano he, too, is ready to paint all sorts of subjects—portraits, peasant scenes, landscapes, seascapes, frescoes and historical and religious subjects.

It is these same qualities that clearly show what are his defects. There is in his work no intensity, no intimacy of an inner life. The world for him appears to be bathed in an endless sunshine that makes the waves shimmer, deepens the blue shadows of the Venetian canals and shows the human form in a state of sheer unthinking content. Even in those scenes in which a deep content ought to arrest us in thought, the glittering clearness of his color overrules and absorbs us in its superficial joy.

Following the Italian traditions of the late sixteenth century and onward, Tito bases his effects above all on contrasts; that is to say, in a wide sense, on a continual twisting of lines and planes in different directions. His figures are nearly always turned on their own axes and his landscapes are made of mountain curves, folds of clouds, or groups of houses that break the wide sweep of the horizon. Characteristic examples of this can be found in many of his pictures on the lagoons; in these the waves are often an oblique succession of furrows in respect to the line of the frame, and on this background the black profile of a gondola cuts the line in a contrary direction.

With this method the painter gets the appearance of great mobility; everything on his canvas seems to be in a state of rapid motion, and to aim at being in a position different from that which it represents. Objects already in rapid and sudden motion acquire an intensification of energy that sometimes surpasses the limits of natural equilibrium. But this fact, which would otherwise be unpleasant, is supported by the architecture of the whole picture, and the same law is found ruling over even the fundamental perspective. The point of view is in fact nearly always different from the usual height of the human eye, it falls either to the earth or rises to the skies. And he has in a certain way applied to modern reality the bold foreshortening used by the artists of the baroque period in their great decorative works on ceilings and on walls, where innumerable figures fly through the air.

In another way, also, Tito has shown his genuine Latin in his color. A sense of color, harmonious without violent contrasts, dominated by orange and blue tones, covers all his pictures with a warm gray atmosphere, enlivened here and there by touches of a more vivid shade—rich material that the brush amalgamates, uses and spreads with dexterity and taste.

Ettore Tito's life does not present any peculiarities; it is dedicated to art and runs smoothly, shut in the tenuous grip of much hard work. He was born on the Gulf of Naples at Castellamare di Stabia. His father, a captain in the merchant service, was from Puglia, his mother was a Venetian. Amongst the companions of the young Tito there was Cecil Van Haanen, a Dutchman, who had made his home in Venice and who was in his time much appreciated for his small highly finished genre pictures. Tito first followed that same way of painting, closer to commerce than to true art. Able in this way to earn the means necessary for living, he was the same time studiously directed from life, and in 1887 was able at last to show his true value in a picture exhibited in Venice, representing the Hippelmarkt. This was bought by the National Gallery of Modern Art in Rome and is now to be seen there. From that moment his fame was assured and went on growing uninteruptedly, till he has become perhaps the best known of the contemporary Italian artists.

In spite of his success he appears to have had little or no influence on the work of younger artists, because he has taken no interest in the problems which have been and are the basis of all modern research. He has thus ended by appearing isolated and left behind. He is not in the least disturbed by this fact. "Tall, strong and bronzed," as Ugo Ojetti sees him,

"Tito speaks little, is retiring, he does not care for noisy company, nor for wearisome honors, nor for useless discussions. Shut away for months at a time at his country home of San Brusson, near Dolo, even when he goes to Venice he is seldom to be seen in the Piazza. When by chance he does appear there, he sits at Florian's café and listens more than he speaks. He seems to be like one lost in thought, who out of politeness to his colleagues sits and listens to their disputes on exhibitions, on sales, on technique old and new, but who does not succeed in tearing away his eyes and heart from some intimate and precious vision—the vision of the picture on which he is working."

Of all the various sides of Venetian life, that of the people—because of the clean whiteness of linen flying in the wind, the feminine headresses, the fishermen, the sailors, the canals, the calle—has been the one that has most attracted the artist.

A brush used for the analyses, brilliant and minute, of such slight scenes of daily life, cannot, to be sure, find in a moment the broad synthesis necessary for the evocation of the solemn and great in story and legend. His "Crucifixion" is altogether mediocre, and so is the picture destined to be put up to commemorate the rebuilding of the Campanile. The "Birth of Venus" is better, and so is "Perseus and Andromeda," in which pictures the sprightliness of the cupids answers well to the sentiment of freedom and gaiety necessary for the theme. The decorative feeling that is in all these great canvases is repeated in the decorations he has done at Villa Berlingieri in Rome. Here, in the cupola of a large room, he has painted delightful allegories set in the midst of woods and wide skies.

Owing to the war, Tito left Venice and went to live in Rome. Here his landscapes of the country on the Alban hills with their sudden rises have suggested to him a new series of pictures, which have got for him in Milan during the last winter a success with sales unheard of before in the annals of Italian exhibitions. In one week all his works were sold for a sum of 500,000 lire.

Considering that Tito's personality as an artist has long since settled into a form that has never altered, one cannot expect of him surprising revelations, but one can still be certain of getting much pleasure from his optimistic view of life and from his masterly handling of the brush.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1920

EDITORIALS

Punic Faith

THERE can be no question that the situation precipitated by Mr. Giolitti, the Italian Premier, in repudiating the agreement with Greece in regard to the disposal of the Dodecanese, the twelve Greek islands in the Aegean held by Italy, is a very serious situation. If this exhibition of bad faith on Italy's part toward Greece stood alone it would be bad enough, but the fact that it is only the latest and most open of a long series of such exhibitions adds greatly to the difficulties of the position. Greece has exercised extraordinary patience toward Italy. Under the wise guidance of Mr. Venizelos, Athens has, again and again, passed over incidents, any one of which was good cause for remonstrance if not stronger measures. Italy, however, has displayed nothing, especially lately, but increasing enmity toward Greece, and has sought, by every means in her power, in Northern Epirus, in Smyrna, in Thrace, and now in the Dodecanese, to thwart the just aspirations of her neighbor.

As to the agreement which she has now repudiated, generally known as the Tittoni-Venizelos agreement, nothing could well be more plain or specific. Under this agreement, which was reached between Mr. Tittoni, at that time the Italian Foreign Minister, and Mr. Venizelos, in the July of last year, Italy formally agreed to place no obstacles in the way of the realization of Greek aspirations in Thrace or in Northern Epirus, whilst she further undertook to restore the Dodecanese to Greece, with the exception of the island of Rhodes. Rhodes was to remain in the possession of Italy until such time as Great Britain fulfilled an understanding to hand over Cyprus to Greece, and then the population of Rhodes was to be given an opportunity, by means of a plebiscite, to decide under which flag it desired to be.

In return for these undertakings, Greece, on her part, agreed to renounce in favor of Italy the rich and fertile Meander valley, long famous as a wheat-growing district, together with the sanjaks of Aidin, Menfesse, and Denizli, in the Smyrna Province. Thus, the whole matter seemed to be settled on a friendly basis, and when Mr. Venizelos appeared before the Supreme Council in London, last February, to make his statement in regard to the claims of Greece, he outlined his case in the most faithful conformity to this agreement with Italy. He renounced the Meander valley and the sanjaks already mentioned, and, in regard to the Dodecanese, when he might have made out the best possible case, from every point of view, for Greece, he contented himself with taking a stand on the agreement with Italy, stating that the matter would be settled by means of a friendly arrangement.

The next move came from Italy, and went to emphasize her adherence to the understanding in regard to the islands. Italy, Mr. Scialoja, then Italian Foreign Minister, explained to Mr. Venizelos last March, would prefer that the Turkish treaty should cede the islands formally to Italy, in order that Italy might have the satisfaction of ceding them herself to Greece. To this Mr. Venizelos readily agreed, on condition that, on the same day that the Turkish treaty was signed, Italy should sign a separate treaty undertaking to hand over the islands to Greece. It is this treaty which Mr. Giolitti has refused to sign, thus repudiating the earlier "friendly agreement" of July, 1919, and dishonoring an engagement relying upon which Greece has gone steadily forward to the completion of her plans. Mr. Giolitti advances as a reason for his action that Italy has not received sufficient compensation in Asia Minor, this in spite of the fact that Italy reaffirmed her agreement to the whole settlement as recently as last March, and since that time nothing has been deleted from the territory or rights assigned to her.

As a consequence of this action on the part of Mr. Giolitti, Greece has refused to sign the Turkish treaty. In spite of the fact that this treaty, as it stands, confirms Greece in the realization of so many hopes, Greece has refused, by signing, to acquiesce in the bad faith of Rome. There the question rests for the present. The fact of the matter is, of course, that, in thus repudiating the 1919 agreement, Mr. Giolitti is only doing openly what Italy has been doing secretly all along in regard to Thrace and Northern Epirus, to say nothing of Smyrna. Ever since Greece entered the great war on the side of the Allies, and Italy realized the extent to which Greece stood to gain by the defeat of the Turk, she has shown herself unmistakably opposed to Greek claims, wherever and whenever they could be opposed. Within the past few months, Italy has stood out as the champion of the Turkish claim wherever it opposed the Greek claim, and she has joined herself wholeheartedly with France in a demand for a revision of the Turkish treaty favorable to Turkey.

All this, however, is by no means the worst of the story. Much darker records are to be found in the chapters dealing with the shameless Italian intrigue against the Greek rule in Smyrna, with the Italo-Albanian plots in Northern Epirus, and with the amazing condition of affairs revealed by Mr. Lloyd George in a recent statement, in the House of Commons, when the British Premier was obliged to admit that Italy herself had actually been supplying munitions of war to the Turkish Nationalist leader, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, whose suppression by the Greek forces Italy had joined the other Allies in authorizing. Today Italy throws all concealment to the four winds. She has failed to balk Greece in Northern Epirus, in Thrace, and in Smyrna. She does not hesitate to pay even the price of national honor to be sure of balking Greece somewhere. But, after all, was anything very different from this to be expected? Italy entered the great war on the Pact of London, and all the world knows today the true character of the Pact of London and the terrible advantage it exacted from the needs of the Allies. It was a hard, even a ruthless, bargain, and, save for that period of the war during which her very existence was at stake,

it is the spirit of the Pact of London which has characterized Italy ever since. Many centuries ago, as the result of much bitter experience in their dealings with a great rival, the Romans coined a phrase, "Punica fides," and Punic faith has passed into the language with a meaning all its own. How else, but in this phrase, can Italy's attitude toward Greece today be justly characterized?

Francisco Villa's Surrender

OFFICIAL assurance is given in Washington, based upon apparently authentic information from Mexico City, that Francisco Villa, for years the foe of organized government south of the Rio Grande, has voluntarily surrendered to those now in authority in his country. The simple statement of this fact, in the estimation of probably a great majority of the people, not only of the United States, but of Mexico as well, might cause more actual surprise than would the announcement of the bandit leader's capture or destruction at the hands of the federal soldiery. For years the object of pursuit by the armies of his own country, and for months sought by a strong expeditionary force of United States troops under command of Gen. John J. Pershing, always with a price upon his head, it apparently remained for the prince of freebooters, when he deemed the time opportune, to dictate the terms under which he would cease his depredations and demobilize his guerrilla warriors. From such information as is at hand, it would seem that in outlining these terms the distinguished hostage of the de facto Mexican Government has seen to it that the fullest assurance should be given that at no time in the future, at least while he chooses to remain on his good behavior and observe the terms of the truce, shall he be in even the slightest danger of being compelled to surrender the inherent liberties of a citizen of a democracy, or of being called upon to answer for any of his previous misdeeds.

Those who have been sufficiently interested in affairs in Mexico to keep in fairly close touch with developments there, during and since the one-sided revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the Carranza régime and the ascendancy of the present de facto government, have probably had some reason to believe that news of the surrender or capture of Francisco Villa was almost a foregone conclusion. There were unmistakable indications that one or the other of these announcements was practically certain to be made. In the first place, it is quite apparent that the de la Huerta Government is determined upon the complete pacification of the country. Open and tacit overtures have been made to outside investors and developers based upon the virtual assurance that full protection would be afforded to all who would come into Mexico relying upon immunity from attack or molestation by outlaw bands and freebooters. Villa, at large, was possibly regarded by cautious prospective settlers and investors as a greater menace than he has actually proved himself to be, even when not compelled to protect himself from federal troops or invading expeditionary forces. In the mountain country, surrounded by his retinue of outlaws, he was a social, commercial, and political liability to any governmental régime. A pacified prisoner, possibly gladly exchanging the perils of a sporadic guerrilla warfare for even the too placid existence of a reformed if not a repentant citizen, he is an asset of perhaps no mean value in times of reconstruction.

This latest chapter, or act, in what might properly be referred to as the opera bouffe staged under the name of revolution, resulting first in the one-sided war which placed the present government in control, then in the stern tragedy which removed the overthrown chief executive, and now in the pledge of immunity given to the arch-foe of the Carranzistas, leads one to look for the wheels within the wheel in Mexico. An observer might ask if there was, in fact, any relation between the disaffection which it was proved existed in the Mexican Army, admittedly responsible for the defeat and overthrow of President Carranza, and the immunity enjoyed by Villa and his band even while he was being hunted, ostensibly, by government troops and invading forces. It will probably not be denied that the military successes of the present régime were due as much, if not more, to the disloyalty of the federal forces to their command as to the courage and prowess of the revolutionary armies. If, in defeating the Carranza government and bringing about its overthrow, the Mexican soldiers accomplished exactly what Francisco Villa had long endeavored unsuccessfully to accomplish, perhaps the bandit chief came very readily to the conclusion that his work was done. It need not be assumed, at least from present indications, that those now in authority have connived with open outlawry, or that they were previously in alliance with its leader. Villa is astute enough and crafty enough to realize that peace at his own price is preferable in many ways to the hazards of the bush and the hills. Perhaps he has heard, somewhere, the term "peace with honor." To him it may have, at the moment, an appealing familiarity.

The Defeat of Marshal Tuan

IN SPITE of the strange complexities which seem to characterize the Chinese situation, the great struggle which is going on in the Republic is, in its main outline, always the same. On the one side there is Japan, in many guises, operating under many aliases, and, on the other, in ever-growing strength, Young China, as it may be called for lack of a better or more comprehensive name. Sometimes the operations of Japan are perfectly plain, as, for instance, in the case of Southern Manchuria and Shantung; but, more often, they are completely hidden, as far as the outside world is concerned. It is only in the voice that the quickened ear can detect the presence of Japan, for every care has been taken that, for every ordinary purpose, the hands shall be the hands of China.

It was this way, three years ago, when the former Manchu general, Shan Hsun, brought about the short-lived restoration of the former Emperor Hsun Tung, and it has been so for the last two years and more in the case of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and his militarist pro-Japanese party, the defeat of which by the government forces was recently announced from Peking. For

months past, the struggle has been almost daily growing more intense, although it has been, for the most part, a silent struggle. The outsider saw little or nothing of what was really happening. On the surface, there seemed to be just the two rival governments of the North and the South, with a quarrel ill-defined and almost imaginary lying between them. Every now and again there would be an effort at reconciliation, and, every now and again, just as success seemed to be almost certain, another break would occur. And, all the time, in Peking those who looked on found themselves faced with the really unaccountable fact that whilst the pro-Japanese party, with Marshal Tuan at its head, was supposed to hold the preponderance of power, it was ever prevented, when it came to the point of taking action actually favorable to Japan, from carrying out its designs.

At length, a few weeks ago, a most interesting and significant situation arose. The Canton Government, as the southern government was called, suddenly, to all intents and purposes, collapsed. The reassembling of the often interrupted conference of conciliation at Shanghai, was energetically discussed, and a final settlement of the long-drawn-out difference between the North and South appeared to be inevitable. The South, in fact, was suddenly transformed into something very like the champion of the President against the pro-Japanese elements in the North. When, therefore, Marshal Tuan finally resorted to force, he found himself facing a tremendously solid body of opposition, and his defeat was rapid and decisive, how decisive is made evident by the latest dispatches from Peking, which tell of the resignation of all those members of the government which had belonged to the Anfu Party, of which Marshal Tuan was leader.

The importance of these developments the near future may be expected to disclose. The extent to which Japan stood behind the Anfu Party in China, and the hopes she entertained because of its dominance in Peking, it is impossible to estimate. But that the Anfu Party in general and Marshal Tuan in particular were important factors in Japan's plans for China cannot be doubted. Recent events will call for some considerable readjustments in Tokyo.

When the Ice Ships Were Sailing

ONLY the other day, in Boston, somebody well versed in local history remarked that it is now 100 years since the first cargo of ice was shipped from the old New England city to New Orleans. What a train of recollections is started by that observation! A great industry has developed, reached a high degree of expansion, and passed out of existence since that old ice ship sailed out of Boston harbor a century ago. Like every story of a vanished trade, this one has now its tinge of romantic interest. There always seems to be more of the picturesque about the activities of the past than about most of those that are going on all around us in the present. Any chance visitor to Boston nowadays can, of course, find traces of a great business in ice, as he could find them in every other large city in the midst of summer. But few there are now who can remember the events of that great ice business of former days, centering in a wharf not far from the present Charlestown Navy Yard at the mouth of the Mystic River, and reaching up into the natural ice fields of the Maine rivers on the one hand, and down to the sultry ports on the South Atlantic and the Caribbean on the other.

Of course it was the Tudor Wharf from which most of the ice ships sailed in the old days. For had not Frederick Tudor, bearer of a name that is even now well known in the Massachusetts capital city, made the original venture with a cargo of ice to the West Indies? That was in the winter of 1805-06, when a shipload of this perishable commodity was sent to the Island of Martinique. It was followed two years later by a larger shipment to Havana, Cuba, and although these early cargoes brought nothing better than losses to their venture-some owner, they showed him, nevertheless, a true course. Once the war of 1812-15 had become a thing of the past, ice cargoes went more and more frequently from Boston southward, until others besides the Tudors were making fortunes, and at least a dozen companies were engaged in the business in and about Boston. Monopoly seems to have been a necessary stepping-stone to success in the early days of the trade, for it was the monopoly secured by Tudor in the British West Indies that first established his venture on a sure basis. A similar monopoly with respect to the Spanish Indies soon after made assurance doubly sure. At the same time the Tudor ships were putting into Charleston in South Carolina, Savannah in Georgia, and by 1820-21 into New Orleans in Louisiana. By the time a growing business had been established in these quarters there began to be some thought of sending ice farther afield. It was in 1833 that English and American merchants in Calcutta, India, besought the Tudors to send ice to that port. They responded, and while a shipment of about 200 tons did not appear to be a pecuniary success, it proved that ice carried 20,000 miles could, in spite of all the attendant wastage, successfully compete in prices with any substitute then available. Of course, the ice ships had to return whence they came, and it was not in the program of things that they should return empty. They carried the rich goods of Calcutta back to the New England city. So that cargo of ice was, in a way, the forerunner of a valuable commerce that continued between Boston and Calcutta for many years. For a considerable period after this the ice ships seem to have gone almost everywhere in the warm latitudes, certainly to Rio de Janeiro and to the East Indies. There is record that the barque Sharon tried a cargo for London in 1842 but it is also on record that the attempts to introduce the American article into that market were not fortunate. So the trade went on until the Civil War. War, which disrupts so many things, seems to have disrupted this Boston ice trade. The year 1860, just before the outbreak of hostilities, saw the ice cargoes in their greatest volume and number. Thereafter the trade dwindled, and as artificial ice came into vogue in the warm countries, ice ships were gradually relegated to the past.

For fifteen or twenty years after the war, traces of this once great export trade lingered around the old Tudor Wharf in Charlestown. That old wharf was one of the

last to be forsaken by the old square riggers, whose appearance in port nowadays is rare indeed. And more than a few Boston men of today can recall, in the days of their boyhood, the long strings of tiny box cars, dripping at every crack and cranny, and with wisps of straw protruding from their loosely fastened doors, which were shunted interminably back and forth to the wharf side tracks, carrying the ice in huge cakes just as it had been cut in the winter harvest on the Maine rivers. Why those ice cars were mere tiny boxes, compared with the standard cars of that day and this, is a mystery. Cars of that type have vanished like the business of which they formed a part. There are ice houses, as there is ice cutting, in the Kennebec district today, but the tremendous armies of ice cutters that thronged the Kennebec in the days when ice export was at its height have long since faded away.

Nowadays ice is made in factories. They make it in the warm countries as readily as in the cold. Even in the north, where the ice crop can be reasonably well depended upon, there is an increasing tendency to dispense with the uncertain natural harvest and depend upon the surer product of chemicals and machinery. But those ice ships! With their arrivals and departures, their venturesome owners, their doughty captains, and their long voyages from old Boston to countries where ice was not, one could almost wish that their day had not gone by.

Editorial Notes

SOME time ago New York State, at the behest of wet advocates, passed a law allowing the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer, which would not be operative, of course, since it was diametrically opposed to the federal Volstead act, and to the idea of the Eighteenth Amendment as well. Now it is rumored that, to win the support of the dries this fall, the Legislature, only a few months after its previous action, may repeal this bill, thus repeating once more that time-worn example of the general who marched his men up the hill and then marched them down. But seriously, what a reflection upon the politicians of a great state that it was permitted to be brought into open opposition to the supreme law of the land to such an extent that it must present this picture of topsy-turvy legislation!

THE International Stamp Coupons, which have recently come into the limelight in connection with foreign exchange dealings, were very much to the front during the war. As letters could not be sent from or to Germany direct through allied countries, Holland and Switzerland became a kind of half-way house for them. For instance, if a German desired to write to a friend or business connection in the United States, he addressed the letter to some one in Holland who was ready to act as agent for this purpose. At the same time he inclosed International Stamp Coupons to cover the cost of re-postage and the fee charged by the agent for the modest transaction. The agent sealed the letter to be forwarded in a fresh envelope, often inclosed and addressed by the sender himself, put on it a Dutch stamp, and mailed it to its destination. Alas! The destination, in many cases, was the capacious waste-paper basket in the offices of the British censors of mails, or the addressee found himself merely the recipient of a much mutilated and abbreviated missive in which a good deal of what the sender had intended to say was left to the imagination.

ONE thing is certain, women are going to speak out; nothing can stop them. It is a habit formed during the long years of pushing against the tide of public opinion. Now that public opinion is with them, they have confidence that all are wanting to hear what they have to say. Mrs. Philip Snowden's report of what she found in Russia, and the impression it made on her, is an instance of fearless "speaking out." She was not hoodwinked by any million-ruble apartments, or by the evident good intentions and dreams of autocrats. What she saw she said. "The conditions are closely approximate to those of some phases of slavery. What I hated most in the régime was the suppression of liberty." A single instance which she gives is enough: "Before the Bolshevik régime, people could at least move about from town to town and leave their work if they liked. Now they cannot, and if they refuse to go to another part of the country when ordered, they are sent to prison." At any rate, with women, one hears both sides.

THE dear old Crystal Palace is once more coming back into the possession of the people: that is to say, the holiday-making people, the people who take their families to see the fireworks and say "O-h!" when the cascade of liquid light bursts from the whizzing rocket and lights up the glass building so dear to the heart of the Londoner. It was a thorough knowledge of what people want that moved the Prince Consort to establish this happy hunting ground for London pleasure seekers. Knowledge, combined with pleasure, has its attractions for all classes, and the Crystal Palace is an international asset, as has just been proved by the Handel Festival. Art is long, if it means that it reaches round the world, and recognizes no country and no clime. Something may have happened since music lovers last assembled under the glass roof, but the great organ of harmony booms forth again, and an international crowd will soon be viewing with a critical eye the prehistoric monsters in the pleasure grounds.

SMOKELESS New York is being continually held up to the British as an example to smoky London and other large cities of England. The Ministry of Health committee on smoke and noxious vapors abatement is trying to wrest the old-fashioned kitchen range and backboiler from the affections of the housewife. It is shown that at least 6 per cent of the coal burnt in the domestic grate escapes as soot, and this loss amounts to nearly two and a half million tons of waste fuel per annum. So that the amount wasted throughout the United Kingdom every year would warm all London for at least six months. These statistics leave Londoners cold, figuratively speaking. At the present time what they would like to know is, what the people of New York do in a domestic crisis instead of poking the fire violently.